The Wellsboro Gazette.

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Wellsboro Gazette.

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WRIGHT & CONVERY,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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BUSINESS CARDS.

GEO. W. MERRICK. ROB'T E. YOUNG.

MERRICK & YOUNG,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Wellsboro, Pa. Office in Co[illegible]—Packer's new block.—may 14, 1885.

H. P. ERWIN,

MERCHANT TAILOR, Wellsboro, Pa. Fine custom tailoring at fair prices. Good fits guaranteed in every case. Shop over *Agitator* office.—Nov. 10, 1887.

WRIGHT & CONVERY,

JOB PRINTERS, in Wright's new block, Main street, over the drug store. All kinds of plain and Ornamental Job Printing executed with neatness and dispatch.

FRANK H. ROSE,

DENTIST. Office over C. C. Mathers & Co's. store, Wellsboro, Pa. Tics relief of the natural teeth a specialty. All work warranted to give satisfaction.—Nov. 21, 1888.

F. C. WASHBURN,

PRACTICAL GUN SMITH also Dealer in Revolvers, Pistols, Gun Powder, Shot and Fishing Tackle. Repairing neatly and promptly done. Find door below Tuttle's Hotel.

GEO. W. MAYLE,

HARNESS MAKER, Crafton Street, between Main and Pearl, Wellsboro, Pa. Fine and Heavy Double and Single Harness made to order on short notice. The largest stock of Horse Furnishing Goods in Tioga county.—Mar. 6, 1888.

O. H. DAVIS,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY. Reliable first-class Fire, Leading Reserve and American companies represented. Special facilities for placing large lines of property. Office on second floor in Wright's Block, next to Gazette office, Main street, Wellsboro, Pa.—Nov. 22, 1886-ly.

RAILWAY GUIDE.

FALL BROOK COAL CO'S RAILWAYS.

Took effect December 1, 1889.

Syracuse, Geneva & Corning Division.

Going North (Read up.)	STATIONS.	Going South (Read down)
6	4 2	1 3 5
P.M.	A.M. A.M.	A.M. P.M. P.M.
8 55	6 30	Lv. Lyons Ar.	10 40	6 30
7 50	1 55	9 00	Geneva	8 20	12 40	4 25
7 41	1 26	8 29	Dresden	8 50	1 29	5 04
7 09	1 05	8 08	Mt. Vale	9 12	1 50	5 26
6 50	12 55	8 03	Dundee	9 18	2 15	6 01
6 27	12 33	7 40	Watkins Sta.	9 42	2 48	6 23
6 16	12 22	7 30	Beaver Dams	10 02	3 13	6 38
5 40	11 40	6 50	Dp Corning Arr	10 30	4 00	9 15

Corning, Cowanesque & Antrim Div.

5	10	8	STATIONS.	1	3	7
P.M.	A.M.	A.M.		P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
2 50			Dp Antrim Ar	1 00		
3 10			" Summit "	12 42		
3 23			"Round Top "	12 28		
3 32	11 50	7 15	Wellsboro	12 15	4 10	8 05
3 57	11 57	7 20	Stokesdale	12 07	6 02	7 53
4 05	12 15	7 33	Stokesdale Junc.	12 05	6 00	7 50
4 11	12 22	7 38	Miles Valley	11 55	5 51	7 41
4 18	12 27	7 44	Middlebury	11 50	5 46	7 36
4 18	12 33	7 37	Holiday	11 50	5 38	7 30
4 28	12 43	7 46	"Hammond	11 40	5 29	7 22
4 38	12 53	7 56	Tioga	11 30	5 19	7 12
4 49	1 01	8 05	Lathrop	11 21	5 07	7 03
4 56	1 15	8 23	Lawrenceville	11 12	4 58	7 05
5 04	1 23	8 31	Lindley	11 00	4 50	6 52
5 15	1 33	8 42	Presho	10 50	4 38	6 42
5 35	2 00	8 50	Ar Corning Dp	10 35	4 15	6 20

Pine Creek Division.

10	6	STATIONS.	1	3
P.M.	P.M.		P.M.	P.M.
12 15	4 15	WELLSBORO	11 50	5 35
12 13	4 07	Sullivan	11 48	5 33
12 07	4 00	Stokesdale Jun.	12 05	6 00
11 41		"Marsh Creek	12 17	6 14
11 37	3 40	Osceola	12 21	6 20
11 15		"Four Mile Run	12 33	6 30
10 58	3 27	"Gladaghton	12 42	6 41
10 50	3 18	Blackwell's	12 50	6 49
10 13	2 00	Antrim Junc.	1 25	7 21
8 55	2 15	Waterville	2 36	8 21
8 00	1 45	Jersey Shore	3 45	9 00
7 35	1 15	Newberry Junc.	4 15	9 30
7 25	1 05	Williamsport	4 35	9 45
A.M.	P.M.		P.M.	P.M.

Cowanesque Branch.

24	6	8	STATIONS.	1	7	23
P.M.	P.M.	A.M.		A.M.	P.M.	A.M.
6 00	5 35	6 50	Ar. Corning Dp	10 35	6 20	6 20
4 28	4 40	8 10	Lawrenceville	11 15	7 07	8 13
3 38	4 17	7 48	Nelson	11 37	7 30	9 10
3 10	4 03	7 07	Elkland	11 50	7 45	9 40
2 00	3 58	7 02	Osc	11 55	7 49	9 51
2 23	3 43	7 21	Academy	12 07	8 00	10 20
2 28	3 42	7 [illegible]	P[illegible]	12 10	8 05	10 28
2 03	3 32		C[illegible]	12 21	8 15	10 53
1 46	3 07			12 [illegible]	8 32	11 11
1 25	3 18			12 [illegible]	8 [illegible]	11 53
1 10	2 57			12 49	9 11	12 40
1 05	3 0			12 [illegible]	9 40	11 55

FALL BROOK COAL CO'S RAILWAYS. [illegible] leaves Blossburg [illegible] and arrives at [illegible] leaves [illegible] at 2.20 and arrives [illegible] p. m.

"Flier" [illegible]

CONNECTIONS: [illegible] Line, N. Y. C. & H. R. R. [illegible] make close connections with [illegible] Sleeping [illegible] Lyons to Syracuse [illegible] Boston, Rochester [illegible] Chicago and St. Louis.

[illegible] C. & H. R. R. [illegible] D. L. & W. R. R. [illegible] Railways. [illegible] Lawrenceville [illegible] Jersey Shore [illegible] Williamsport [illegible] Reading [illegible] P. & R. R. [illegible] Portland [illegible]

G. R. [illegible]

Addison & [illegible]

GOING [illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	STATIONS.	[illegible]
P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.
2 05	5 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 24	6 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 50	6 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3 18	6 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3 35	6 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3 55	6 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4 [illegible]	7 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4 [illegible]	7 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4 [illegible]	7 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4 [illegible]	7 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4 [illegible]	7 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5 [illegible]	8 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Additional Local trains [illegible]

[illegible] leaves [illegible] at [illegible] and arrives at Dansville at [illegible] p. m.

FRANK H. RAND, Supt.

Fresh Shell and Tub Oysters and Clams

RECEIVED DAILY AT THE

PARLOR RESTAURANT

[illegible] Minute and Wait.

GORMANIZING,

[illegible] the pursuing of [illegible] rich [illegible] in a [illegible] manner [illegible] and [illegible] believe that [illegible] is [illegible] overloading a full [illegible] to [illegible] Purgative Pellets is the best remedy. They operate gently, yet thoroughly, and without griping, nausea, or other unpleasant effects.

If the food [illegible] and [illegible] intimidate eating has deranged digestion, causing dyspepsia and biliousness, attended with a sense of fullness or bloating after eating, coated tongue, bitter or bad taste in mouth in the morning, or nausea, drowsiness, after meals, indescribable feeling of dread, or of impending calamity and hypochondria—then you need to follow up the use of the "Pellets" with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, to tone up the stomach, invigorate the liver, and get all the processes of digestion all right. While curing indigestion, it purifies the blood, cleansing the system from all humors and blood-poisons—no matter of what name or nature, or from what cause arising. There is nothing similar to it in composition or approaching it in results. Therefore, don't be duped and induced to take some substitute, said to be "just as good," that the dealer may make a larger profit.

Manufactured by WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

$500 OFFERED by the manufacturers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, for an incurable case of Catarrh in the Head.

ERIE

Time Table in Effect November 17, 1889.

STATIONS.	12*	2*	8*	10*	16*	24*
	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
Susp. Bridge, Lv.	4.20	6.56	.....	.....	7.56	.....
Niagara Falls ...	4.30	7.05	.....	.....	8.05	.....
Buffalo ...	5.30	7.30	.....	.....	9.00	.....
Dunkirk ...	7.35	.....	.....	.....	11.05	.....
Salamanca ...	8.05	.....	5.22	.....	8.55	.....
Olean ...	6.13	.....	6.04	.....	9.00	.....
Rochester ... Lv.	5.30	8.15	.....	.....	9.45	.....
Rochester ... Ar.	8.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hornellsville ...	8.40	10.28	8.02	12.01	6.00	4.00
Addison ...	9.33	10.30	.....	1.02	6.53	4.59
Painted Post ...	9.54	10.51	9.24	1.23	7.15	5.21
Elmira ...	10.35	12.04	9.34	1.55	7.50	6.05
Waverly ...	10.55	.....	10.03	2.18	8.25	6.42
Owego ...	11.21	1.07	10.29	2.39	8.53	7.23
Binghamton ...	12.15	1.46	11.18	3.21	9.45	8.10
	a. m.		p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	
Albany ...	4.50	.....	2.30	8.40	.....	.....
	p. m.		p. m.	a. m.		
Boston ...	10.10	.....	9.55	6.15	.....	.....
Susquehanna ...	1.00	2.25	12.01	4.50	10.45	9.15
Carbondale ... Arr.	3.25	4.50	.....	7.15	.....	.....
Scranton ... Arr.	11.54	11.54	.....	9.15	.....	.....
Hancock ...	2.05	.....	12.56	5.25	.....	.....
Honesdale ... Arr.	3.50	3.50	.....	6.50	.....	.....
Port Jervis ...	4.28	4.28	2.16	7.43	.....	.....
New York ... Arr.	7.22	8.22	5.45	10.21	.....	.....
	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.

Additional Local trains [illegible]

No. 8 leaves Binghamton 7.10, Susquehanna 7.55, Carbondale 8.35, Scranton 9.54, Hancock 9.04, Honesdale 10.40, Port Jervis 10.45, arriving at New York 3.37 p. m.

No. 18 leaves Rochester 8.00 a. m., Bath 8.43, Corning 9.17, arriving at Elmira 10 00 a. m.

STATIONS.	1*	5*	7*	29*	3*	15*
	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.
New York ... Lv.	9.00	3.00	6.00	7.00	8.30	.....
Port Jervis ...	12.20	6.00	8.40	10.30	11.50	.....
Honesdale ...	11.01	5.35	.....	.....	.....	10.00
Hancock ...	2.50	8.05	.....	4.18	2.02	12.10
Scranton ... Lv.	10.00	5.10	.....	.....	.....	10.00
Carbondale ... Lv.	11.00	6.30	.....	.....	.....	11.20
Susquehanna ...	2.29	9.10	11.49	5.05	3.05	1.30
	p. m.	a. m.		p. m.	p. m.	p. m.
Bolton ... Lv.	11.00	6.30	.....	.....	5.00	3.00
	a. m.	p. m.			p. m.	
Albany ... Lv.	8.35	4.00	.....	.....	2.55	10.50
Binghamton ...	4.50	8.55	10 29	9 [illegible]	7.20	5.50
Owego ...	5.15	10.29	.....	7.24	4.39	3.03
Waverly ...	5.14	10.55	.....	8.22	5.19	3.49
Elmira ...	5.45	11.20	1.56	8.08	5.45	4.15
Painted Post ...	6.04	11.56	2.32	8.46	6.27	4.52
Addison ...	6.28	12.20	2.56	9.10	6.51	5.16
Hornellsville ...	7.28	1.20	3.58	1.00	8.05	6.45
Rochester ... Lv.	10.05	.....	7.30	.....	11.00	.....
Rochester ... Ar.	10.05	.....	7.30	.....	11.00	.....
Olean ...	10.06	3.17	.....	3.22	10.33	.....
Salamanca ...	10.47	11.24	.....	4.00	11.15	.....
Dunkirk ... Arr.	6.00	.....	.....	6.00	1.10	.....
Buffalo ...	10.25	.....	6.17	7.48	11.15	.....
Niagara Falls ...	11.30	.....	.....	.....	2.10	.....
Susp. Bridge Arr.	12.19	.....	7.26	.....	2.56	.....
	p. m.	a. m.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.

Additional Local Trains West.

No. 11 leaves Susquehanna 5.55 p. m., Binghamton 7.01, Owego 7.34, Waverly 7.55, Elmira 8.27, Corning 10.20, Addison 11 05, Hornellsville 12.10 p. m.

No. 17 leaves Elmira 1.40 p. m., Corning 2.15, Bath 3.01, Rochester 5.55, arriving at Buffalo 7.45 p. m.

*Daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

I. P. FARMER,
Gen'l Pass. Agt., New York.

W. J. MURPHY,
Gen'l Supt., Jersey City.

G. P. Agt., New York.

S. T. SEELY, Div. Passenger Agent, Elmira

L. C. WOOD, Ticket Agent, Elkland, Pa.

TIOGA DIVISION.

Westward.				Eastward.		
109	107	105	STATIONS.	102	104	106
p. m.	a. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
5.43	9.50	6.15	Lv. Elmira Ar.	9.35	5.10	6.20
6.27	10.30	7.05	Lv. Millerton Ar.	8.53	4.15	5.38
7.07	11.15	9.10	Lawrenceville	8.11	.....	5.00
7.46	11.53	11.05	Mansfield	7.31	2.15	4.23
8.10	12.35	1.00	Blossburg	7.05	1.15	3.47
8.20	12.30	.....	Ar. Hoytville Lv.	.....	1.05	3.35
p. m.	p. m.	p. m.		a. m.	a. m.	p. m.

Trains leave Blossburg for Morris Run at 6.00 and 9.20 a. m. and 1.00 p. m., and leave Morris Run for Blossburg 6.45 and 10.00 a. m. and 5.15 p. m.

S. T. SEELY, Div. Pass. Agent.

HOME AGAIN!

After an experience of thirty-three years in Elmira and three years on Wall-street, New York, the greatest business street in America, I have reopened my own stores, 104 and 106 East Water street, Elmira, N. Y., with the largest and finest stock of

TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES

AND GROCERIES,

[illegible]

JOHN KENNEDY

104 & 106 East Water St.,

ELMIRA, N. Y.

PATENTS,

Caveats and Trade Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for Moderate Fees.

Our office is Opposite U. S. Patent Office. We have no subagencies, all business direct, hence can transact patent business in less time and for less money than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with [illegible] them. We advise as to patentability free of charge, and we make no charge unless we obtain patent. We refer here to the Postmaster, the Supt. of Money Order Div., and to officials of the U. S. Patent Office. For circular, advice, terms and references to actual clients in your own state or county, write to

C. A. SNOW & CO.,

[illegible]

TOOTH

A Girl With one Stocking.

SENATOR VANCE IN CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Composed and arranged for the old spinning-wheel and respectfully dedicated to that devoted friend of protected machinery and high tariff, the Senator from Rhode Island.

I.

Once Mary had a little lamb
And her heart was quite intent
To make its wool beyond its worth,
Being fifty per cent.

II.

But a pauper girl across the sea
Had a small lamb also,
Whose wool for less than half that sum
Would willingly be go.

III.

Another girl, who had no sheep,
Nor e'en wings whereon to fly,
But money had enough for duty,
A pair without the tax.

IV.

Went to the pauper girl to get
Some wool which they bet
And made her sheep some hose for tax,
But both were stopped.

V.

When Mary saw the girl's design,
She straightway began to weep;
She'd make no hose for both with wool and tax,
Or let one leg go bare.

VI.

She cried out "protect" me from
That pauper's sheep wool free,
If made to keep both legs warm
What will "encourage" me?

VII.

So it was done and people said
Where'er that poor girl went
One leg was warmed with wool and one
With fifty-six per cent.

VIII.

Now praise to Mary and her lamb,
Who did this scheme invent,
To clothe one-half a girl in wool
And one-half in per cent.

IX.

All honor, too, to Mary's friends,
And all protection's acts;
Who cheaply clothe the rich in wool
And wrap the poor in tax!

QUATERMAIN'S WIFE.

By H. RIDER HAGGARD,

Author of "Colonel Quaritch, V. C.," "Mr. Meeson's Will," "A tale of Three Lions," "Allan Quatermain," "She." "Jess," etc.

SYNOPSIS OF THE STORY.

The story is supposed to be founded upon a manuscript found in the papers of Allan Quatermain, which was given to the author as literary executor. In it Quatermain tells the story of his two marriages.

CHAPTER I.—Describes Allan's first meeting, when a child, with Stella Carson, at a Christmas gathering. Stella's dress caught fire and Allan extinguished the flames. Both children were Spaniards and she stayed with a cousin, leaving Stella with her father, Squire Carson. He determined to leave England on account of the death of his wife, and at the same time Allan's father was killed and Allan's father took him to South Africa, where Mr. Quatermain became a missionary among the Kaffirs. When Allan was 20 his father died.

CHAPTER II.—Allan sold the effects and decided to go on a journey of trade and sale-hunting. Among his [illegible] a Kaffir named [illegible] Before him and another which declared there had two years before been a fighting contest, which resulted in the death of his husband.

CHAPTER III.—Details the start of the expedition. Quatermain describes his first elephant hunt.

CHAPTER IV.—Quatermain discovered a large body of Zulus, and was also attacked himself by a small party. After upon [illegible] he shot both of them and retreated. The Zulus had been following a party of Dutch Boers, consisting of eleven men, fifteen women and children, and a large number of cattle, all of which they were removing to the north. For safety's sake the cattle and some of the women and children were sent away, while Quatermain, the white doctor and some of the Boers remained behind. The next morning, by day-break, Quatermain and Hendrikzimbi [illegible] explored by the Zulus.

CHAPTER V.—Quatermain discovered that Indaba-zimbi had betrayed him into the hands of the Zulus, who at first offered him no harm. The camp of the Boers was attacked and destroyed. One little child only was saved alive and Quatermain rescued her by fighting a duel with and wounding a Zulu warrior. The white Zulu had said that Quatermain's only way to safety was to be determined to kill him, but when pursued by Indaba, who pretended himself to kill Quatermain and then bring him to life again. This frightened the Zulus, and Indaba and Quatermain, with the child, made their escape.

CHAPTER VI.—Describes the manner of escape of Quatermain with the child and Indaba said "Go north," prophesying that friends would be found there. Quatermain obeyed, though against his judgment. They passed a broad river, where Indaba was nearly drowned, and at its end they became separated. When they recovered, they were being cared for by Stella Carson, whose life Quatermain saved while a child, and who was now a beautiful young woman. Since early childhood she had lived in the wilds of Africa with her father, never having seen but one other Englishman.

CHAPTER VII.—Stella was accompanied by a woman called Hendrika, who was captured by baboons when a child and rescued by Stella's father. Hendrika and Indaba quarrelled, and Hendrika declared to Quatermain that Indaba was a traitor. Stella's father took him to South Africa, where Mr. Quatermain became a missionary among the Kaffirs. When Allan was 20 his father died.

CHAPTER VIII.—Stella's father, who was a marvel of white marble buildings, built like Zulu huts, only much larger. No one knew who built them; Carson found them ready to his hand when he settled there.

AT LENGTH the last platform of terrace, was reached, and we pulled up outside the wall surrounding the central group of marble huts—for so I must call them, for want of a better name. Our approach had been observed by—a crowd of natives, whose race I have never been able to determine; they belonged to the Bantu [illegible] and were without difficulty [illegible] been for Stella [illegible]

that the light fell on me. The old gentleman on the couch rose with some difficulty and bowed with much courtesy. He was a fine-looking old man, with deep-set dark eyes, a pale face, that bore many traces of physical and mental suffering, and a long white beard.

"Be welcome, sir," he said. "It is long since we have seen a white face in these wilds, and years, if I am not mistaken, as that of my kinsfolk-man. There has been no Englishman here for ten years, and he, I grieve to say, was an educated ruffian, for [illegible] that [illegible] without willingly be [illegible]

"Stella, is it time for food. To-morrow we will talk."

To tell the truth I can recall very little more of the events of that evening. A kind of dizzy weariness overmastered me. I remember sitting at a table next to Stella, and eating heartily, and then I remember nothing more.

I awoke to find myself lying on a comfortable bed in a hut built and fashioned on the same model as the center one. While I was wondering where I was it was, a native came bringing some clean clothes on his arm, and, in very [illegible] produced a bath hollowed from wood. I rose feeling a very different man; my strength had come back again to me. I dressed and, following a covered passage, found myself in the center hut. Here the table was set for breakfast with all manner of good things, such as I had not seen for many a month, which I contemplated with healthy satisfaction. Presently I looked up, and there before me was a more delightful sight, for standing in one of the doorways which led to the sleeping huts was the form of the Boers who [illegible] and [illegible] Stella, leading little Tota by the hand.

She was very simply dressed in a loose blue dress with wide collar, and girdled in at the waist by a little leather belt. In the bosom of her robe was a bunch of orange blooms, and her rippling hair was tied in a single knot behind her shapely head. She greeted me with a smile, asking me how I had slept, and then held [illegible] for me to [illegible] Under her loving care the child had been quite transformed. She was neatly dressed in a garment of the same stuff that Stella wore, her fair hair was brushed; indeed, had it not been for the dun blotters on her face and hands, one would scarcely have believed that this was the same child that Indaba-zimbi and I had dragged for hour after hour through the burning, waterless desert.

"We must breakfast alone, Mr. Allan," she said. "My father is so upset by your arrival that he will not get up yet. Oh, you cannot tell how thankful I am that you have come. I have been so anxious about him of late. He grows weaker and weaker; it seems to me as though the strength were ebbing away from him. Now he scarcely leaves the kraal; I have to manage everything about the farm, and he does nothing but read and think."

Just then Hendrika entered, bearing a jug of coffee in one hand and of milk in the other, which she sat down upon the table, casting a look of little love at me as she did so.

"Be careful, Hendrika; you are spilling the coffee," said Stella. "Don't you wonder how we come to have coffee here, Mr. Allan? I will tell you—we grow it. That was my idea. Oh, I have lots of things to show you. You don't know what we have managed to do in the time that we have been here. You see, we have plenty of labor, for the people about look upon my father as their chief."

"Yes," I said, "but how do you get all of these [illegible] of civilization [illegible] the stock-in-trade [illegible] their chief?"

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1890.

FRED K. [illegible] — FRANK COVENEY, Editors and Publishers.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The following named persons are announced as candidates for the office specified below, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

HARRY D. WHEELER, of Delmar.

C. H. TREMAINE, of Lawrence.

I hereby announce myself as a Democratic candidate for County Commissioner.

C. H. DEWITT, Mainesburg, Pa.

THE bill to appropriate $75,000 to make good the money stolen by Silcott is a law, and the Congressmen who lost their November salaries have all been paid.

—ACCORDING to a Washington dispatch, the Republicans yesterday changed two of the most important items in the McKinley tariff bill. Both hides and sugar have again been placed on the free list, but the committee has adopted a provision, looking to the payment of a bounty of two cents a pound on domestic sugar. The bill has been sent to the House and referred to the Committee of the Whole. The sugar men are not pleased with the bill.

If free raw hides have increased the prosperity of the leather industry of the country, why will not free raw materials also increase the prosperity of all manufacturing interests? Let us have all raw material free, but place an equitable tariff on manufactured goods—just enough to cover the difference in wages paid in this country and Europe. This will prevent the formation and growth of trusts and combines. This isn't free trade which our Republican friends worry so much about, but tariff reform; and tariff reform is opposed by all the monopolists from whom the fat was fried by Quay & Co., in 1888.

LANCASTER is one of the richest and best producing counties in the State, and yet the farmers are failing by the hundreds. Where are the glorious good times promised by the Republican spouters previous to the last Presidential election? The present wave of Republican prosperity means good times for the sheriff and the assignee, but not for the farmer, whose strength is being sapped by the monopolistic tariff. Protection journals tell us that the condition of the farmer will be bettered by increasing the duty on farm produce. This is impossible. The imports of this description last year amounted to but one thousandth part of the exports. Honest tariff reform will help the farmer, and honest tariff reform is coming at no distant day in the future.

THE Philadelphia *Record*, which never talks for the mere purpose of hearing itself speak, says: "And still they come! Not many moons have waxed and waned since the *Record* stood alone in Philadelphia, the single champion of tariff reform. But it is no longer without company. The lively *Times* has altogether jumped the fence into the tariff reform inclosure. The *Evening Telegraph* has one leg over. The *Inquirer* stoutly insists on fresh ships, and yesterday the *Press* could no longer stand a pricking conscience, but declared itself for free hides. The world do move." Straws are said to indicate the direction of the wind. But these recent conversions are not straws; they are entire straw stacks, and plainly tell of the early approach of a cyclone of tariff reform.

THE Philadelphia *Press* asserts that "the Republican party is entitled to, and doubtless will, make its own nomination of candidates to be voted for this year." The *Press* is mistaken. The Republican party will not make its own nominations—it will have nothing to say in the matter. Quay has already made the nominations, greatly to the disgust of thousands of reputable Republicans, who, if they support the ticket, will be compelled to endorse Quay and his hideously rotten record. Whether this large and increasing anti-Quay element in the Republican party will support Quay's puppets at the coming election remains to be seen. Several prominent members of the party in this section have already announced that they intend voting the Democratic ticket at the coming election.

WOULDN'T it be as well for the State of Pennsylvania to compel some of the great coal corporations to contribute something to the support of the poor miners, whom these companies have thrown out of work. The conduct of the coal barons of this State is shameless.—*Troy Gazette, Rep.* Wouldn't it be well for you Republicans, who run the Legislature, to also ask these coal barons to pay their share of the taxes as the constitution directs [illegible] The Republicans [illegible] continually howling [illegible] and the [illegible] which the coal com[illegible] the pa[illegible] the co[illegible] they [illegible] of the [illegible] the Re[illegible] had [illegible] and [illegible] men. It remains to be seen whether the party [illegible] will whip these [illegible] into line.

MR. HENRY C. LEA, a [illegible] publisher and civil service reformer, is not pleased with Quay. He has written an open letter to President Harrison calling his attention to the charges made against Quay by the New York *World*. Mr. Lea doesn't think it proper for the President to affiliate with such a man as Quay and speaks his mind as follows: "The elections of last November were a [illegible] that the people would not tolerate your methods. You have refused to heed the [illegible], and the elections of next Nov[ember] will emph[asize] it. The narrow Republican majority in the Lower House will be swept away, and your [illegible] for the [illegible] half of your administration will be strewn with thorns. You have rewarded the magnificent majority [illegible] to you by Pennsylvania by [illegible] the chair of Quay [illegible] [illegible]

That [illegible] [illegible] To be [illegible] Put the fact that [illegible] anti-Quay Republicans in the county would not be [illegible]. This wing of the party has given notice that it will oppose it [illegible] if Quay's man, Delamater, is nominated for Governor. The aversion to Squires and Losey is equally pronounced. A prominent [illegible] of the anti-Quay element in a conversation with the writer, a few days since, asserted that "the opposition to Quay and his candidates is stronger now than at the recent primary elections." Continuing he said, "If the Democrats don't nominate suitable men in opposition to Squires and Losey we shall be forced to put independent candidates in the field. This step will not be necessary, however, if the Democrats put up suitable men whom we can support for the important positions of Representatives. We have grown sick and tired of voting for men who have repeatedly shown that they did not care to represent us. We now estimate our strength in the county at half the Republican vote, and it doesn't take much of a politician to figure out the result if we shall support the Democratic nominees for Representatives or even if we shall put up independent candidates. It will be one of these alternatives, as we cannot endorse the men named by the Republican county convention. I do not desire to be styled a 'bolter,' but there are times when forbearance ceases to be a virtue, and this is one of those emergencies, which, while it is to be regretted, has to be honestly and sternly dealt with. Nominate good men and we will stand by you."

The gentleman who uttered the above remarks is something of a politician and is aware of the strength of the anti-Quay element in the county. If his statements are founded on fact, there is a chance that Tioga county may be represented in the next Legislature by men who will not obey the every wish of monopolists, and by men who will not seek to evade facing an issue by a refusal to vote.

DEATH OF SAMUEL J. RANDALL.

His Distinguished Career at an End—A Brief Sketch of His Life.

Hon. Samuel J. Randall, one of Pennsylvania's greatest statesmen, died at Washington last Sunday morning at five o'clock. His last illness dates from last February, and his death had been expected at any time during the past week. His ailment was an abscess of the bowels. Though the attending physicians declined to say definitely, it was known last week that the abscess which had so long been consuming the vital forces of the distinguished Philadelphian had eaten its way into the veins and arteries which could not be reached by any known surgical appliances, and death by the loss of blood and exhaustion was only a question of a few hours. Mr. Randall's death was painless and he was unconscious during the greater part of his last hours.

In the death of Samuel Randall the country loses a man at times narrow in his views, not always clear sighted, but possessed in generous measure of the qualities of true greatness. He was confessedly one of the greatest speakers who ever filled the chair. As a parliamentary leader he has had few if any equals in this generation. After having been for a quarter of a century a member of Congress and always a frugal and economical liver he dies a poor man. He dies honored and lamented, not only by the party of which he was long one of the foremost leaders, but by the nation as well.

In 1884 Mr. Randall was Grover Cleveland's chief opponent for the Democratic nomination, but received only a few votes outside of the Pennsylvania delegation. He supported Mr. Cleveland for election in 1884 and was in harmony with his administration until the issuance of the famous tariff reform message in December, 1887. He then opposed the Mills tariff bill and also antagonized President Cleveland on the dependent pension bill. His illness during the Presidential contest of 1888 prevented him from taking any active part in that memorable struggle, but he favored the re-election of President Cleveland notwithstanding his dissent from the tariff views of the latter. Mr. Randall leaves a wife and three children, two daughters and one son, the latter only 18 years old.

Samuel J. Randall was born at Philadelphia October 10, 1828. He received an academic education and engaged in mercantile pursuits. He was a member of the City Councils at Philadelphia four years, and was a member of the State Senate of Pennsylvania in 1858 and '59. He entered the Thirty-eighth Congress in December, 1863 as a Democrat, and had kept his seat in the House of Representatives ever since that time. He was elected Speaker of the last session of the Forty-fourth, for the Forty-fifth and the Forty-sixth Congresses. At the beginning of the Civil War, Mr. Randall entered the military service in the Light Horse of Philadelphia. In 1863, he was among the troops advanced to Harrisburg as the result of General Lee's invasion of Northern territory. His rank was that of Cornet. When [illegible] commanced to Cornet [illegible] Governor Curtin [illegible]

A MANUFACTURER'S PLEA.

How High Tariff Taxes Are Oppressing American Industries.

Mr. A. [illegible] Farquhar, the senior member of the [illegible] Farquhar Agricultural Works and long a Republican protectionist, contributes an elaborate article in the Philadelphia *Record* with the following summary of the blighting effects of high taxes on our industries. He is one of the most experienced manufacturers of the State and he speaks solely in the interests of our Pennsylvania labor and capital.

We even now consume 800 pounds of iron per head, almost 40 per cent. of the iron product of the civilized world. When railway building [illegible] up [illegible] next [illegible] 40 per cent. Great Britain cannot [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] Kelly of congress [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] has [illegible], his own [illegible] a warrant for his views.

Our works are [illegible] and exporting [illegible] of [illegible] plows and other agricultural implements and machinery of [illegible] wholly of iron and steel, to enable the farmers [illegible] to turn their sheep pastures into wheat fields, thus becoming competitors to our American wheat growers in the European markets. Our refusal to take their wool thus brings other hardships upon suffering farmers, besides that of making them pay more for their clothes, blankets and carpets. We also ship to Canada, Europe, Australia and Africa.

Now, is it not self-evident that, since we can manufacture in America and export in competition with the world almost every known implement and machine, that we can only require protection to enable us to impose higher prices upon consumers at home? But the advantage, even to the manufacturer, is more than counterbalanced by our tariff laws, which bear with peculiar severity upon exporters. And until President Cleveland's great message of 1887 revived our hope that a reform might ultimately come, I was even ready to try subsidies as a last resort or make shift to revive our commerce. A tallow-dip is better than total darkness, but with the dawn of day the candle is dispensed with.

The subject has a very different aspect now from what it wore before Cleveland's message of promise. With free raw materials, free ships and enlightened navigation laws, and a tariff for revenue only, like that of '57 (if a tariff is needed at all,) our manufacturers would require no protection, our flag would again float upon every sea, our shops be filled with steady work, to be paid for necessarily with good wages.

When the slightest consideration is given to this subject of our pig-iron industry, the insignificance of production as compared to consumption becomes manifest. The entire force engaged in production in this State cannot now exceed 60,000 to 70,000, on each of whom three or four may depend; say 300,000 in all out of over 6,000,000 people. Yet we could not give up making iron if we would. No other State or country can supply us. All that we need to promote the iron and steel industry is that the prices of crude materials should be the same in this country as they are in others, allowing for difference in freight.

Let us now glance at some of the branches of industry in Pennsylvania which have been oppressed by the tax on their materials and by the disadvantage at which they have been placed in being forced by this tax to pay more for them than their competitors. All men are consumers of iron and steel in one sense, since these metals are necessary in every branch of production; hence all are taxed when these crude materials are taxed. In the year 1880 in Pennsylvania 1,456,067 men and women were occupied for gain out of about 4,500,000; now about 2,000,000 out of 6,000,000. Not one in ten of these could be subjected to foreign competition had there never been a protective tariff; and out of this grand total only 35,000 get their meagre living in the production of pig-iron.

The least study of occupation proves this case. The occupations in Pennsylvania in 1880 were:

Farmers and farm laborers, 301,112. Only a little wool and tobacco could be imported in competition with them were there no tariff; all the rest were taxed on their railways, their farm tools, tin cans, their clothes and all else.

Persons engaged in professional and personal service, 446,713. No foreign product could be imported to interfere with them; yet all were taxed on their iron and steel.

Trade and transportation gave employment to 179,965. If free iron gave more iron at less cost, their work would be increased and not diminished.

Manufacturing, mechanical and mining industries gave occupation to 528,277, of whom 35,000 were engaged in the production of pig-iron; every other person taxed.

But even if every other person occupied in [illegible] should be set off, a part of whose product could be imported, not over one-third could be named. All the rest are taxed, and none benefited.

(See Census of 1880, and also the Analysis of the Industries of Pennsylvania, in that remarkably comprehensive work, "The Distribution of Products," by Edward Atkinson, for further development of this argument.)

The conclusion of the whole matter is this: Whether by means of "protection" or in spite of privation the world's production of iron is now sufficient, no other country can supply this country, and for every ton of rails laid down in a new line of railway in this and in every other country a demand is created every year for more iron than is consumed in laying the track. We have, up to the end of the year 1889, protected the workers of iron of Great Britian and Germany at the cost of our own by taxing our iron while others have been free; their iron has been relatively low in cost while ours has been high, whatever the actual prices may have been. [illegible] given them the trade [illegible] textile factory [illegible] this country [illegible]

[illegible] the demand of the world for iron and steel has been demonstrated. [illegible] now needed [illegible] the paramount [illegible] free trade in raw materials and [illegible] manufactured articles which are required in the process of our home industry.

Revenue duties on all other imports and a tax on intoxicants and tobacco will then suffice to meet all our expenses.

Since the price of iron and steel have a tendency in Europe to a parity with our own, it becomes as much for the interest of the owners of iron mines, blast furnaces, rolling mills and steel works in this country as it is for the consumers to advocate the policy presented in this treatise.

What this country required in order to [illegible] is the equalization of [illegible] of all the [illegible] [illegible]

STATE NEWS.

—Greene county has elected Walton delegates to the Democratic State Convention.

—Philadelphia carpet men are in Washington objecting to an increase in the duty on wool.

—It is stated that the contributions to Patti's pence from the United States during 1889 was only $6,000.

—New York is about to expend $300,000 in the erection of new buildings for the zoological collection in Central Park.

—A Bordertown (N. J.) woman was injured one day last week by an explosion of polish with which she was blacking her stove.

—After a separation of forty years Mrs. Gilbert, of Shamokin, was reunited to a daughter last Friday who was stolen away as a little child.

—Secretary Blaine owns a farm of four hundred acres near Elizabeth, Pa. He also owns the coal under 1,100 acres of surrounding land.

—A Madrid (Me.) man swallowed his false teeth one day last week, and they were removed from the esophagus through an incision into the stomach.

—There is a bitter feeling growing up in Phoenixville against the Huns. Over 1,000 have colonized there and have driven American laborers away from the iron mills.

—Fatal spotted fever prevails in Union county, Ky. Within a few days it has stricken down twelve victims all of whom have died. It carried off 250 in Webster county, Ky., last Summer.

—The Providence, R. I., election for Senator and eight Representatives resulted in the election of all the Democratic ticket save one representative, and ensures the election of Governor Davis.

—About 10 per cent. more of the coke ovens in the Connellsville region shut down last Monday on account of a lack of orders. The suspension of operations will throw 1,200 men out of employment.

—Dealers in beer have so effectually boycotted the English syndicate which recently purchased the Detroit breweries, that it has been forced to sell the property to the former owners at an enormous sacrifice.

—The scrofulous affection under which the Emperor of Germany suffers has broken out with renewed virulence. It is said that the leading medical authorities of Germany give him but ten years of sanity or life.

—Plowing by steam has been introduced in the Walla Walla Valley, Washington, and is pronounced a success. Heretofore it has cost $2 per acre to plow, while under the new system it can be done for 40 cents.

—Mrs. Griffith and her daughter of Niles, Mich., alleged to be the noted old Mrs. Bender and Kate Bender, were released on habeas corpus proceedings at Oswego, Kan., last Thursday, alibis having been established in both cases.

—Oscar M. Roberts, the 18 year-old youth who formed a plot to kidnap ex-Senator Tabor and hold him for $50,000 ransom, committed suicide in Denver on Sunday. It is believed his mind was unsettled by fright at the discovery of his plot.

—Ex-Governor Alonzo B. Cornell, of New York, is winning. Suits have been commenced to recover on two notes discounted for him by a bank, and it is believed that other suits will follow, as he is known to have floated a large amount of paper.

—The costliest horse barn in the world belongs to D. E. Crouse and it is located at Syracuse, N. Y. It has now cost the owner, a millionaire horseman, something like $700,000. Incidental expenses will make the stable cost little short of a round million.

—The water tank on the roof of the New Park Theater, Philadelphia, containing 5,000 gallons of water and weighing 50,000 pounds, fell to the cellar on Sunday, a distance of 110 feet, causing $10,000 damage. The accident was witnessed by a couple of terror-stricken employes.

—While increasing its 2,000 workmen's working time four hours per week, making it sixty hours, the Hartford Carpet Company at Thompsonville, Conn., cuts wages 3 per cent., claiming that the depression in the carpet trade and injury to business by the duty on carpet wools necessitates the reduction.

—A dispatch says that during a storm in the far western Nebraska counties one day last week the wind blew so hard that grain was blown entirely out of the ground over thousands of acres. Farmers have no funds to buy seed, and the Governor will issue a general call for aid for the unfortunate people.

—Murderers were hanged in this State on Wednesday, as follows: William H. Bartholomew at Easton, Alfred Andrews at Bellefonte, Charles Carter, colored, at Ebensburg and Zachariah Taylor at Waynesburg. They all met death with firmness. Bartholomew, however, died with a curse on his lips. His blasphemous utterances caused his listeners to shudder with disgust.

—According to a cable dispatch a terrible plague has swept over a large section of Southern Russia. Millions of field-mice, in such numbers as to be irresistible, have overrun these provinces and are passing northward. They have ruined cultivated fields, completely gutted grainaries and wheat sacks, and killed and eaten several hundred dogs. They swim rivers and climb mountains, and there seems to be no way of exterminating them or arresting their progress.

—Emma Starr, a dissolute woman who caused the death of her employers, Mr. and Mrs. Newland, of Englewood, Chicago, has made a confession in which she says she intended to commit suicide herself, and not kill the Newlands. She claims she placed rough-on-rats in the food to see how it would operate and to ascertain the amount necessary to produce death. Her statement is discredited by the police who think she killed the Newlands because they were wealthy and able to procure the luxuries of life.

WESTFIELD WAIFS.

[illegible]

... evidence of their g[ood] will and friendship and as a memento of the occasion.

There is now a little prospect of the long reign of King Mud being brought to an end and his throne abdicated in favor of [illegible] [illegible] sovereign rule has been [illegible] in this cycle, and his reign has been marked by more than enough rain to float half a million Noah's arks.

Ex-Editor J. F. Rugaber does not intend that the sewer question will disturb the serenity of his temper. He has laid a cobble and cement bottom to the cellar of his brick store building and plastered the walls with an impenetrable cement, which will make them water and rat proof. Rugaber has one of the most desirable locations in town.

The editors and proprietors of the *Free Press* are placing the paper on a firm foundation. They exclude all exceptional matter, and articles advertised must be, as far as the editors know, just what the advertisements recommend. No patent medicines are taken for patent medicine advertisements.

About two carloads of people from down the river attended Chaplain McCabe's lecture, and Harrison Valley, Elmer, Potter Brook, Sabinsville and Gaines all furnished their quota of the audience. From the latter place we noticed in the audience the portly form of Dr. F. D. Ritter.

Dr. F. H. S. Ritter is improving his premises by filling in and grading the yard in front of his residence.

The borough fathers have made a good move in the right direction by ordering the Street Commissioner to keep the street crossings free from mud.

Our enterprising business men and the managers of the Cowanesque Agricultural Society have already commenced making arrangements for the annual fair next Fall, and they intend to make it one of the most attractive gatherings ever held in this section.

Mrs. R. C. Kelts is visiting her parents on Pine creek.

Morphet & Middleton's Novelty Company advertised for a two nights engagement last week. The first evening the audience was small and the next evening it was "nix."

Charles F. Higgins' Concert Company is advertised to give a concert here on the evening of May 10th.

Dr. W. R. F[illegible], of Knoxville, is in New York, where he is taking treatment for an ailment in the professional hands of the surgeons connected with Bellevue Hospital.

We have noticed that several GAZETTE correspondents have mentioned that J. W. Smith intended to make extensive improvements in the Westfield House. These improvements consist in the removal of a portion of the house and erection in place thereof a building two stories high and 25x70 foot on the ground. The lower story will be devoted to an enlarged dining room and kitchen and the addition of a laundry. The second floor will be divided into ten bed rooms 10x14. The building is to be erected by D. F. Burdick, a local mechanic, after plans drawn by W. Dunham, of Knoxville. Mr. Smith has rented rooms formerly occupied by George Shamons, over R[illegible] baum's New York Clothing House, to be used by his guests while repairs are being made to the hotel.

G. F. Simmons has removed to Maple street and now occupies the residence formerly occupied by Mr. Mat Lawrence and family.

The sick list is not so large as it has been during the Winter, but our physicians are still busy as bees. JUNIUS.

April 14, 1890.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

Rev. Mr. Russell, of Jasper, Steuben county, has been visiting friends in town.

Mr. James Metcalf, of Potter Brook, has purchased a portable saw-mill of Paxton & Hermans, of Corning, N. Y. He will move it to his farm on Mixtown hill, where he will cut a quantity of hemlock and hardwood lumber.

Mr. Eugene Bristol and wife visited her parents at Ainsley, Potter county, last week.

Mr. Smith [illegible] is spending a few days with his mother in this place.

Ed. C. Deane, D. D. G. P., of Wellsboro, recently installed the following officers of Westfield Encampment, No. 2[illegible], I. O. O. F.: G. A. King, C. P.; D. W. Baldwin, H. P.; C. H. Roberts, S. W.; W. C. Griffin, Scribe. The encampment is in a flourishing condition.

George T. Losey, D. D. G. M., of Lawrenceville, installed the following officers of Jamison Lodge, I. O. O. F., on Friday evening, the 4th inst.: C. H. Roberts, N. G.; W. C. Griffin, V. G.; D. W. Baldwin, Sec'y; J. R. Dengle, Asst. Sec'y. The membership of this lodge is constantly increasing.

Mr. M. Labar, of Knoxville, has rented his tenement house in this place to Mr. Charles Williams who has moved into it. He has gone to Sunderlinville to work in a saw mill for his father-in-law.

Chaplain C. C. McCabe delivered his famous lecture in the M. E. Church on Thursday evening. The church was packed full, more persons being present than at any previous occasion. The ladies of the Dime Union netted $40 from the affair. G.

April 14, 1890.

TIOGA'S REAL ESTATE.

Deeds Entered at the Register and Recorder's Office Since Our Last Report.

Union—M. F. Whi[illegible] and wife to Mrs. K. C. [illegible], $800.

Clymer—Edwin D. Guild et al. to Adelbert D. Guild, 45.8 acres, $750.

Jackson—William C. Seely et al. to Jacob [illegible] 46.3 [illegible], $1.

Wellsboro—George C. Bowen and wife to Wm. H. Roberts, lot, $700.

Wellsboro—M. F. Elliott and wife to Wm. H. Roberts, lot, $400.

Wellsboro—J[illegible] M. Robb[illegible] to the First Presbyterian Church of Wellsboro, 2 lots, $4,000.

Tioga—R. P. H. McAllister and wife to David C. McAllister, lot, $1.

Westfield—Elma Culp to Adelbert Hawley, ½ acre, $800.

Westfield—Adelbert Hawley to Walter C. Kendall, ½ acre, $600.

Blossburg—Robert [illegible] to John Robena, lot, $350.

Jackson and Rutland—Alpheus G. Keeney and wife to Aaron Johns, 80 acres, $1,500.

Charleston—Placida Plano and wife to F. H. Rockwell, 13 acres, $100.

Charleston—F. H. Rockwell to Mary Plano, 13 acres, $100.

Brookfield—[illegible] Seely and wife to Louise [illegible] C. G. and Nat Seely, 6 acres, $1[illegible].

Knoxville—John Goodspeed and wife to [illegible] H[illegible], lot, $[illegible].

Blossburg—John Slingerland and wife to James W. Maher, lot, $300.

Covington—Henry E. Grogean and wife to David G. Davis, lot, $[illegible].

Chatham—Q. W. Wellington and wife to Catharine L. Manning, [illegible] acres, $[illegible].

Lawrence—Effie York to George McLean, 15 acres, $400.

Union—Charles S. Green to Catharine C. Beers, ¼ acre, $1[illegible].

Union—Catharine C. Beers and husband to Lewis Mock, ½ acre, $275.

Middlebury—F. E. McLean and wife to Jerome D. Potter, interest in [illegible] acres, $[illegible].

Richmond—Charles S. Ross and P. Williams to Lucy Welch, 77 acres, $2,000.

Lawrence—C. S. Mather and wife et al. to A. L. Shepard, 100 acres, $566.

Lawrence—Sheriff F. M. Sheffer to A. L. Shepard, 100 acres, $531.

Wellsboro—John R. Bowen and wife to L. A. Gardner, lot, $2,634.32.

Blossburg—William Maher to James W. Maher, lot, $500.

Gaines—Charles F. Billings and wife to Geo. W. Blue, 100 acres, $1,600.

Jackson—David B. Lain and wife to Ira H. Ayers, 3¼ acres, $4,000.

Mansfield—J. F. Howe and wife et al. to John Greenman, lot, $187.50.

Wellsboro—Isadore Fisher to Mrs. M. B. Preble, lot, $100.

Charleston—Bingham Trustees to Lyman S. Thompson, 44.2 acres, $275.80.

Shippen—William Peterson and wife to Geo. Sl[illegible]mer, 53.4 acres, $525.

Wellsboro—D. H. Belcher and wife to Asa Smith, lot, $800.

Wellsboro—Asa Smith to Carrie Whitney, lot, $1.

Westfield—Isaac Colebert and wife et al. to Wm. C. Trim, ¼ acre, $290.61.

Morris—Sylvia J. Broughton and husband to Orrin A. Welch, 54 acres, $1,000.

Clymer—Palmer Briggs et al. to Wesley Briggs, 10 acres, $[illegible].

Richmond—Zouri Allen and wife to Irwin G. Allen, 103 acres, $5,000.

Liberty—Whittiker and Williamson Sebring [illegible], to [illegible], ½ acre, $30.

Morris—Libbie Lloyd and husband to Frank E. Downe, 234 acres, $2.

Morris—Frank E. Downe et al. to Libbie Lloyd, 237 acres, $1.

Westfield—Jerome Huyler to Samuel R. Haner, ¼ acre, $700.

Middlebury—Jerome We[illegible] and wife to Frank Furman, 1 acre, $400.

Westfield—William Fineaner and wife to Susie Hagadorn, lot, $50.

Westfield—Susannah Hagadorn and husband to Sarah E. Schoonover, lot, $[illegible].

Westfield—Mary A. Wilson and husband to Sarah E. Schoonover, lot, $50.

Westfield—Sarah E. Schoonover and husband to John Cook, lot, $400.

Mansfield—E. Benj. Loop and wife to Gilbert N. Welch, 2 lots, $800.

Deerfield and Chatham—Sally Ann Humphrey et al. to David Wass, 57.6 acres, $1[illegible].

Farmington—James Ahles and wife to John D. Watts, 25 acres, $200.

[illegible]

[illegible], lot, $800.

Middlebury—Herman F. Bryand and wife to E. D. Bawant, 82.6 acres, $1,900.

Mansfield—Winfield S. Rounsel and wife to E. Benj. Loop, lot, $8,000.

Ward—Wm. Downs and wife to T. M. F[illegible], 140¾ acres, $300.

Wellsboro—Jane Rowland and husband to Ella P. Ives, lot, $10.

Morris—E. H. Hartsock and wife to Lois A. Webb, 50 acres, $500.

Middlebury—Joel P[illegible] and wife to the First M. E. Church of Middlebury, 80 rods, $50.

Wellsboro—Leonard Harrison and wife to Henry J. Eaton, lot, $625.

Charleston—Nelson Whitney and wife to Kate Rice, lot, $200.

Delmar—Mary A. Steele to Robert Steele, 25 acres, $1.

Morris—Lafayette Broughton and wife to Lois A. Webb, 50 acres, $1.

Lawrence—Bradley Baker and wife to Leroy Baker, 100 acres, $3,000.

Westfield—J. C. Thompson and wife to S. N. Proctor, 4 acres, $800.

Jackson—E. Pomeroy and wife to Uriah Kelly, lot, $200.

Jackson—Uriah Kelly and wife to David and Hiram Bowman, lot, $400.

Covington—Thomas Wilson and wife to Robert Wilson, 95 acres, $570.

Covington—Joseph Wilson and wife et al. to Robert Wilson, 168.3 acres, $1,170.

Richmond—Elias Miller, administrator, to Homer J. Ripley, 103 acres, $2,550.

Richmond—Sanford Johns and wife to Elijah Phillips, 17.4 acres, $80.

Blossburg—George Hanwell and wife to Mary Kiy, 3 lots, $1,550.

Wellsboro—Jacob Kek and wife to George F. Kek, 2 lots, $800.

Chatham—George W. Short and wife to Elizabeth Slocum, 6.4 acres, $175.

Farmington—Jane E. Fish et al. to Andrew N. Fish, 60¾ acres, $972.

Nelson—J. D. Hoyt to Adelbert B. Stewart, ¾ acre, $700.

Mansfield—William Hollands and wife to Zimri Allen, lot, $1,000.

Sullivan—Ananias Richmond and wife to Alva Gray, 3.5 acres, $210.

There is more catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years it was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure [illegible] [illegible]

There is danger in impure blood. There is safety in taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier. 100 doses one dollar.

[illegible]

NEW Shoe Brush!

Get a Box of WOLFF'S ACME BLACKING And clean your Shoes WITH A SPONGE in place of a Brush.

DO AS I DID

EVERY Housewife
EVERY Counting Room
EVERY Carriage Owner
EVERY Thrifty Mechanic
EVERY Body able to hold a brush
SHOULD USE

PIK-RON TRY IT.

Varnish at the same time.

WOLFF & RANDOLPH, Philadelphia.

NO OLD STOCK.

All new and of the finest finish and latest patterns can be seen at

WHEELER'S FURNITURE STORE,

Opposite the Coles Hotel.

Velvet Couches, Ladies' Cabinets and Parlor Suits, Fancy Plush Chairs of Oak, Walnut and Mahogany,

BED ROOM SUITS

of the finest finish and patterns and cheaper than any place in Tioga county.

CALL AND EXAMINE PRICES.

Goods delivered any where within a circuit of five miles free of charge.

UNDERTAKING.

Having an elegant hearse and other necessaries we are prepared to carry on the undertaking business in the best and most satisfactory manner. We respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage, feeling confident that we will give satisfaction both as to [illegible] and price. C. J. WHEELER.

EARLY VEGETABLES,

FANCY FRUITS,

FINE CONFECTIONERY

and Home-Made Taffy at Milliken & Padgett's

Wellsboro Bakery

Fresh Stock of Canned Vegetables, Fruits, Meats, etc.

Fresh arrival of Dried and Evaporated Fruits.

Fancy Groceries, Provisions and Flour.

WE BUY BUTTER AND EGGS.

Don't forget us.

102 Main Street.

PARLOR SHOE STORE.

JAS. A. BOYCE.

Finest, Neatest and Best Goods, and Common Grades for all Seasons.

Specialties for Fall and Winter trade are as follows:

Boys', Misses' and Children's line and heavy high-cut shoes. They save doctor bills.

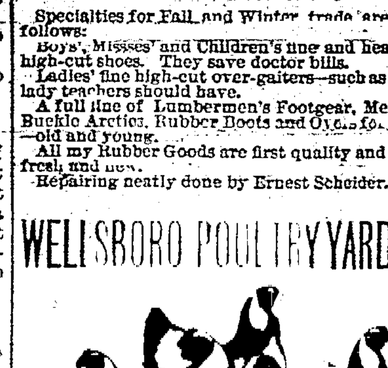
Ladies' fine high-cut over-gaiters—such as all lady teachers should have.

A full line of Lumbermen's Footgear, Men's Buckle Arctics, Rubber Boots and Overs for all—old and young.

All my Rubber Goods are first quality and all fresh and new.

Repairing neatly done by Ernest Scheider.

WELLSBORO POULTRY YARDS



Mammoth Light Brahmas

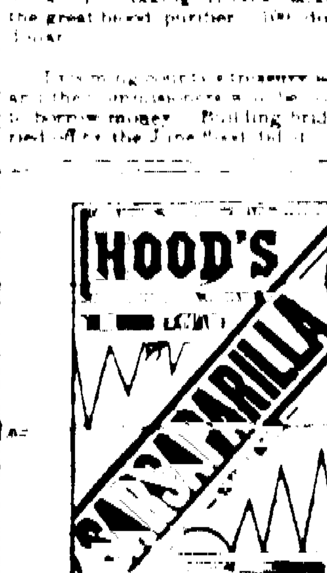
Black Sumatras,

White and Black Minorcas,

White and S. L. Wyandottes

BEST MATINGS BEST STRAINS

[illegible]



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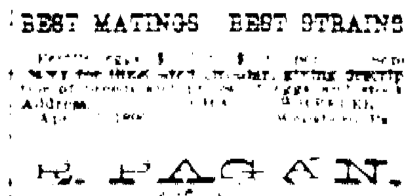
E. FAGAN,



Optician and Jeweler,

WELLSBORO, PA.

[illegible]

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY.

[illegible]

NEW MILLINERY GOODS

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER

JUST RECEIVED AT

THE FAIR.

WELLSBORO, PA.

All the latest styles and novelties in Millinery. New stock of Ribbons, Feathers, etc. A full line of

Hosiery, Handkerchiefs,

AND LADIES' UNDERWEAR.

Our Five and Ten Cent Counters

are filled with everything for Spring trade. Please call and examine our stock and get prices.

March 13, 1890. M. & M. WILSON.

Spring and Summer, 1890.

We call the attention of the public to the fact that we have purchased, after a careful survey of the New York market, an unusually attractive stock of new goods. We have all the novelties of the season in

Dress Goods and Dress Trimmings

to match, Suiting Jackets and Silk and Beaded Wraps, HOSIERY—a line of fast colored Ladies' and Children's black hose. Every pair is warranted to be indestructibly black and stainless.

Gloves, Lace Mits and Underwear.

AN ELEGANT LINE OF

CARPETS

from the cheapest Hemp and Ingrain to the best Body Brussels and Velvet, in all the new colorings and at the very lowest prices. A grand display in

Men's, Youths', Boys' and Children's Clothing

also in Shoes, from the cheapest Eastern to the finest and best Rochester Shoe.

A good assortment of Family Groceries, and a car-load of Timothy and Clover Seed just received.

We extend a cordial invitation to all to visit our store and to convince themselves that we sell the best goods at the lowest price possible. Respectfully,

MAX BERNKOPF & BRO.

DESIGNS FOR MONUMENTS,

AND A FULL STOCK OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC MARBLE AND GRANITE, AT THE

WELLSBORO MARBLE WORKS

JOHNSON & VAN DUSEN

[illegible] They buy direct [illegible] upon personal inspection and give purchasers the benefit of these advantages. Mantles, Grates, Building Stone, Flagging, etc. Will duplicate any work and price to be had anywhere.

Wellsboro, August 5 188[illegible]. JOHNSON & VAN DUSEN.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

COLUMBIA

Axle Oil.

This is the best oil for carriages, buggies, wagons, etc.

It wears much longer than castor oil and costs less.

It does not gum.

It does not shot and deaden the varnish.

[illegible]

R. H. EDWARDS,

WELLSBORO, PA.

GEORGE BOWER,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR

300 E. Water Street, Elmira, N. Y.

Stylish French, English and Domestic Goods Constantly on Hand.

Dress Suits a Specialty!

[illegible] GEORGE BOWER.

NEW WAGON SHOP

[illegible]

R. G. AUSTIN & CO.,

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES

CROCKERY, CHINA AND GLASSWARE.

We keep our stock fresh and full and sell everything at

Rock Bottom Cash Prices

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN

Japan Oolong, English Breakfast and Young Hyson Teas.

Sugars and Molasses

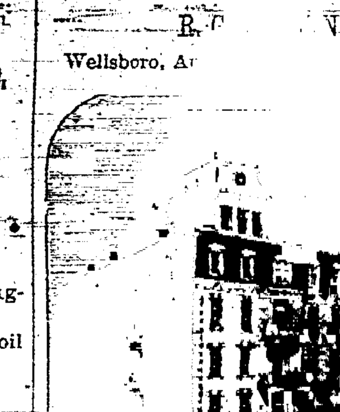
at about New York cost prices. Canned Goods at remarkably low prices.

ROASTED COFFEE.

In these goods we have the best that can be bought, and we know that our prices are as low as cheap stock is sold for. A fair trial will make you a permanent customer.

R. G. AUSTIN & CO.

Wellsboro, A[illegible]



COLES HOTEL,

WELLSBORO, PA.

[illegible]

Wellsborough National Bank

[illegible]

Capital paid in [illegible],000

Authorized Capital [illegible]

DIRECTORS.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Bath Room and Barber Shop.

... of Camphor Gum, we offer to our friends

NAPTHALINE

THE BEST MOTH PREVENTATIVE KNOWN.

Only 25 cents a pound.

Spalding's Corner Drug Store.

VAN HORN & JENNINGS'

Wall Paper Emporium,

NEXT DOOR TO THE POST OFFICE

is the leading establishment ... Wall Paper, ... Stationery, &c.

PAPERING AND DECORATING

A SPECIALTY.

A full force of skilled workmen constantly in our employ. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

VAN HORN & JENNINGS.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE

WALL PAPERS

AND

DECORATIONS

AT

E. A. BRYDEN & CO'S,

WELLSBORO, PA.

If not, you should do so before buying. Estimates made of jobs and Paper Hangers furnished.

LOCAL NOTICES.

SPRING styles in Millinery at the Fair.

TEAS and Coffees a specialty at J. R. Bowen's.

AN elegant new line of feathers, flowers, ribbons, etc., at the Fair.

FRESH Eggs, good Butter, splendid Cheese and Potatoes at Bowen's.

TRIMMED Hats, Trimmed Bonnets and Millinery novelties at the Fair.

FRESH Cabbage, Parsnips, Onions, Garden and Field Seeds at Bowen's.

J. R. BOWEN has a fresh new line of goods. Give him a call and get good bargains.

AUCTION bills printed on short notice at this office. A notice of the sale printed in the GAZETTE free.

WANTED—A competent girl to do general housework. Apply to Mrs. J. M. Robinson, Wellsboro.

I BUY my goods fresh and keep a large line of everything to be found in a first-class store. J. R. BOWEN.

I AM sole agent for the celebrated Pillsbury Flour. Give it a trial, and get the best flour your ever had. J. R. BOWEN.

AT the matinee of the Tom Thumb Company, at Willcox Hall next Tuesday afternoon, children will be charged 15 cents to any part of the house.

HOUSE TO RENT.—The residence of Mr. J. J. Burgin, (nearly new) on Hastings street, is offered to rent. For further particulars call at the Wellsboro Bakery, or S. F. Channell, Esq.

THE ladies of the First Baptist Church of Middlebury have arranged for an orange and weight party on Tuesday evening, April 22d, at the home of A. B. A. Briggs. All are invited to attend.

THE NEW BREEDS.—White and Black Minorcas, White and Silver Wyandottes, Light Brahmas and Black Sumatras. Orders booked now for eggs. Send stamp for circular and price list. Address,

CHAS. C. WHEELER,

April 17, 1890–2w. Wellsboro, Pa.

THE Woman's Christian Temperance League is to meet in the Presbyterian Church, Ap[illegible] 29th, at 3 o'clock p. m. All women w[illegible] are in sympathy with the temperan[illegible] *free from any political party* [illegible] are cordially invited to be presen[illegible]

MRS. G[illegible] ed by her [illegible] host of m[illegible] will be at [illegible] afternoon a[illegible] says Mrs [illegible] first-class [illegible] heartiest [illegible] ces. Res[illegible] ing's dru[illegible]

CHEAP [illegible] to take a [illegible] save time [illegible] upon L. [illegible] agent of [illegible] Hotel, W[illegible] week, or at [illegible] field, on Mon[illegible] checked th[illegible] no change [illegible]

MRS. [illegible] ganizer of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union for New [illegible] this county during the present [illegible] week. Mrs. Bullock is mention[illegible] [illegible] are forcible, [illegible] and full of pathos. Mrs. Bullock will lecture at the court house in Wellsboro next Tuesday evening, April [illegible] Everybody is invited to turn out [illegible] hear this gifted woman.

[illegible]

Wellsboro Gazette.

THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1890.

New Advertisements.

The Best Goods—James E. Fish.
Farm for Sale—Martin Furman.
Restaurant for Sale—S. G. Keys.
Hood's Sarsaparilla—C. I. Hood & Co.
Wolf's A[illegible] Blacking—W. Ayer & Son.
Two Hundred Men Wanted—Wm. O'Connor.
Wellsboro Poultry Yards—Chas. C. Wheeler.
Carpets and Curtains—Mathers, Graves & Co.

LOCAL AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

—New lettuce in market.

—The grass is growing green.

—House cleaning season is here.

—A big yield in cherries is predicted.

—There is not a vacant house in Tioga.

—Elkland now has a money order post office.

—Scarlet fever continues to increase at Roseville.

—Mr. Thomas L. Baldwin, of Tioga, is seriously ill.

—Work is being pushed on Tioga's new currier shop.

—Mr. John Nelson is the new mine boss at Arnot.

—Mr. E. E. Wood has opened a tin shop at Roseville.

—It is reported that Covington is to have a cigar factory.

—The Baptists of Roseville have organized a Sunday-school.

—"Capt. Ned, or the Two Fugitives," next Thursday evening.

—Mr. Herman Harris, of Kennedy, has moved to Jersey Shore.

—Maple sugar is retailing in this place for 8 and 10 cents a pound.

—Farmers are now busily engaged with their Spring plowing.

—Main street was planed off by the road machine last Monday.

—The miner's hospital at Blossburg is nearly ready for occupancy.

—Several of our residents have already commenced making garden.

—Mrs. Tom Thumb and company at Willcox Hall next Tuesday evening.

—Steam heating fixtures are being put in the Seymour House at Blossburg.

—Mr. W. E. Compton has been appointed postmaster at Daggett's Mills.

—It is reported that Mr. Herman Bookmiller will start a grist mill at Gaines.

—Old newspapers for sale at this office for 25 cents a hundred; 50 for 15 cents.

—The timber for the new flouring mill at Tioga is being shipped from this place.

—Seven persons were received into the Tioga Presbyterian Church on Sunday of last week.

—A cold wave struck this locality last Monday afternoon, knocking the warm wave silly.

—Mr. Fred Scallin, of Osceola, has sold his last year's tobacco crop for nine cents per pound.

—The old balconies on the Coles Hotel have been torn down and new ones erected instead.

—A Mansfield grocery firm retailed over 100 bushels of potatoes in one day last week.

—Trailing arbutus hunters from this place scoured the woods in this locality last Sunday.

—Do as the old saying advises: "Stick to your heavy underclothing until they stick to you."

—Mr. John Kennedy, a well-known grocer of Elmira, died of pneumonia yesterday morning.

—As usual "old fishermen" say this will be an unusually good year for trout and bass fishing.

—Mansfield has a candidate for the whipping post—a brute who beats his mother and sister.

—It cost the township of Tioga $150 to defeat the proposed extension of the borough limits of Tioga.

—The Engler log drive was obliged to tie up below Blackwells last Friday, on account of low water.

—The new Presbyterian Church at Elkland is completed, and will be dedicated in the near future.

—We understand that Mr. Clair U. Cawrse, recently of this borough, has gone to Knoxville, Tenn.

—The Elkland creamery has commenced operations, and has contracted for the milk of about 2,000 cows.

—Mr. John McStay, of Franklinville, Pa., will have charge of the Knoxville cheese factory this season.

—A small barn on the premises of Mr. Henry Varner, on Conway street, was burned on Tuesday afternoon.

—Mr. David Lovell has returned to Mainesburg after an absence of several years in Butte City, Montana.

—The Millerton *Advocate* says that a Rutland man gathers six dozen eggs a day from his flock of 150 hens.

—Sunday was an ideal Spring day and many people availed themselves of an opportunity to take a sun bath.

—Who will be the next postmaster, is the leading question at Mansfield. Postmaster Elliott's term has expired.

—The Elkland Carriage Works is shipping a car load of road carts daily, besides filling numerous local orders.

—There is said to be excellent fishing on the Cowanesque river this Spring—suckers and bullheads being plentiful.

—Commissioner Wheeler took Mrs. Catharine [illegible] of Blossburg, to the Danville Insane Asylum [illegible]

—It is said that [illegible]

[illegible]

—Horseheads, N. Y., parties have leased the foundry and machine shop at Westfield and established the Woodbury Iron Works.

—Rev. Mr. Manns and wife of Mainesburg, have gone to Clifton Forge, Va., where Mr. Manns is to preach during the coming year.

—Prof. [illegible] in the Mansfield Normal College [illegible] to Prof. T. P. Jones, who has had charge of the institute.

[illegible]

—The new [illegible] revival meetings [illegible] Methodist Church, Wellsboro, as the result of the late revival meetings held in that place.

—Successful revival meetings are being conducted at Marsh Creek by Revs. Cornell, Porter, Cooper and Wilson. About thirty persons have professed faith.

—An Elkland correspondent says that rents have advanced ten per cent. in that place this Spring, and still anything in the shape of a building to rent is at a premium.

—Local sports armed with rod and basket are now seen making their way for the trout streams in this vicinity, it being the time to catch the speckled beauties.

—A diphtheria card has been placed on the residence of Mr. John R. Bowen, on Queen street, his little grandson, John, aged 10 years, being down with a light form of this disease.

—Mr. B. Bankratz, who has been employed as a flatter in the Covington glass factory for the past eighteen years, has accepted a similar position in the Canisteo, N. Y. factory.

—Mrs. Susan Philbrick died very suddenly last Friday evening at her home in Dartt Settlement, having been stricken with apoplexy the day previous. She was about 60 years of age.

—Rev. A. W. Snyder, of this borough, occupied the pulpit at Christ's church at Corning last Sunday. Mr. Wm. Nicholson, of Corning, read the services at St. Paul's church in this place.

—Mr. Floyd Mattison, of Dundee, N. Y., is to become a resident of Mansfield. Mr. Mattison is a hay buyer, and during the past few months has paid Mansfield farmers about $1,500 for hay.

—The tobacco sheds of Dr. Charles Voorhees, of Daggett's Mills, were destroyed by fire last week Tuesday night. Twelve cases of tobacco were burned. The loss is estimated at $2,000.

—Societies of Christian Endeavor throughout this and adjoining counties, wishing topic cards containing topics for the next six months, can procure them at this office at reasonable rates.

—The following is recommended as a sure cure for a felon: Take fine cut tobacco and soap; simmer them together until it is thick like poultice; bind it on and it will kill the felon every time.

—The little daughter of Mr. John W. English died of diphtheria on Monday afternoon. This is the second child taken from the bereaved parents by this dreaded disease within a few weeks.

—Mrs. General Tom Thumb and her husband, Count Magri, accompanied by a strong company, will entertain the children and patrons at Willcox Hall next Tuesday afternoon and evening.

—Mr. Fred Palen has resigned his position as bookkeeper for the Cedar Run Tanning Company at Leetonia, to accept a similar position in Elk county. He is succeeded by Mr. John Riddle, of Larry's Creek.

—Little Marsh is to have a cheese factory. A Mr. Hanson, of Cattaraugus county, N. Y., has purchased a site of Mr. C. W. Toles, and expects to have things ready for manufacturing cheese within thirty days.

—The great demand for potatoes in the West has advanced the price twenty cents a bushel in the lower part of the State. Almost all the farmers in that section have disposed of their surplus stock to Philadelphia speculators.

—It is said that Lyman Roberts, a Wellsboro boy who is conducting a hardware store at Osceola, has adopted a novel method for making his establishment burglar proof. He piles barbed wire in the front door-way every night.

—A few days since the 12-year-old son of Mr. R. D. Bartles, of Delmar, had one of his arms frightfully burned by falling forward in a pan of boiling maple syrup. The arm was so badly scalded that the flesh dropped from it in several places.

—Some time ago the GAZETTE published the report that a mean Georgia man had crossed his bees with lightning bugs in order to get a kind that would make honey at night. The story is now denied by the Agricultural Department at Washington.

—Bob Burdette gets down to the rock bottom facts in the premises when he says: "God wasted mud when he made a man so mean as to tell the postmaster to return a newspaper marked 'refused' when he owes two or three years subscription."

—Through the efforts of Mr. Joseph W. Brewster, Messrs. R. S. Dartt and Isaac Anthony have secured admission to the National Soldier's Home at Hampton, Virginia. Both men started this morning for their new home, the government furnishing free transportation.

—It is said that an effort is now on foot among the constables of this State to perfect county organizations at an early day. They claim that their fees for services are not large enough and want to be paid for visiting the saloons once a month and making their returns.

—It is said that the Charleston farmers are very much worried about their last season's hay crop. A hay buyer went through that section last Fall and engaged all their hay, [illegible] up to the present time he has [illegible] sent or put in appearance [illegible]

[illegible]

—The Williamsport *Sun* says: "Near [illegible] feet of logs are already in the boom and others are coming in rapidly. There are about fifty million feet on the way and all the drives are in motion. This means that the city mills of this city will be kept busy [illegible] this season [illegible] to cut this stock."

—Miss [illegible] of Elmira, and [illegible] of San Diego, Cal., were married at the [illegible] The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. F. [illegible] of Knoxville [illegible]

[illegible]

—A runaway team collided with a carriage [illegible] Mr. William Signor, of Millerton, at Elmira last Monday evening. The carriage was upset and Mr. and Mrs. Signor were thrown heavily to the pavement. Mr. Signor was not much hurt, but his wife was considerably bruised, and it is feared that she sustained internal injuries.

—Potatoes are very scarce in and around Millerton, because farmers refuse to sell. The *Advocate* strikes the nail squarely when it says: "Holders will doubtless be glad to take less before the first of July. There is plenty of substitutes that will fill their place satisfactorily until this fictitious inflation (80 cents per bushel) collapses."

—A few evenings since a young lady requested a young gentleman visitor to transpose the letters in "enough" so as to form two words which meant not enough. He took pencil and paper and struggled over the problem some time when suddenly his face was illuminated by a look of holy joy. The characters stood out before him in this form: "one hug."

—Mr. Harry L. Beck is in town making arrangements to produce, with the aid of home talent, the military drama entitled "Capt. Ned, or the Two Fugitives," at Annandale Hall next Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings. Mr. Beck is the author of the play and has met with great success wherever it has been produced. He assumes the four principal comedy parts.

—Mrs. Sophia W. Rockwell died last week Tuesday evening at the home of her son, Levi E. Rockwell, in Sullivan, of a complication of diseases, aged seventy-seven years. Deceased was a sister of Colonel N. A. Elliott, of Mansfield, and the mother of S. S. Rockwell, of Charleston, and Mrs. J. B. Potter, of Washington, D. C. The funeral was held at Cherry Flats on Thursday afternoon.

—About a hundred farmers in Adams and York counties have been defrauded of a sum aggregating about $125,000 by swindlers who sell them fictitious rights to sell wire fence. They take their notes for $125 as a guarantee for their share of the commission on the first 1,000 rods, which are afterwards disposed of in some way. Farmers in Tioga county should be on the lookout for these swindlers.

—The nineteenth anniversary of Tioga Lodge, No. 230, I. O. O. F., was celebrated on Saturday evening by a banquet at the Willcox House. About 120 members of the order and their ladies were present. On Sunday evening, the 27th, the members of the lodge are to attend service at the Baptist Church, Rev. Mr. Cornell having been requested to preach the anniversary sermon, as the 26th is the seventy-first anniversary of the order in America.

—Daniel P. Mourey, of Knoxville, was received at the county jail on Monday evening. He is charged with beating his mother, Mrs. Esther J. Mourey, of that place. Mourey seemed to feel the disgrace of being imprisoned, and is fearful that he will be styled a jail bird when he is given his liberty. A taste of free raw hide would probably have a tendency to make him appreciate the enormity of the offense for which he is held to await the action of the grand jury.

—A few days ago we were shown a very handsome lantern by Conductor John Wilson, of this borough, which was presented him by Mr. Will Hoare, of Corning. The frame work is nickel-plated and the globe is beautifully engraved, one side bearing Mr. Wilson's name while the other represents a woodland scene, one of the noticeable features of which is a deer true to life. It is a very fine piece of artistic work, and it is needless to state that the gift is very highly prized by Conductor Wilson.

—Mr. William O'Connor, of Morris, has the contract for building the narrow guage railroad from Morris up Long Run, a distance of seven miles. Work has already been commenced, and will be pushed rapidly forward to completion. The road is being built by the Blossburg Coal Company. Mr. O'Connor has also contracted with the company to peel and deliver 5,000 cords of bark at Landrus. He will also peel several thousand cords on Long Run. Mr. O'Connor wants to employ 200 men. See his advertisement in another column.

—On April 24, 1888, a young gentleman, a resident of this county, applied for and obtained a marriage license of Recorder Ripley. The course of true love didn't run smooth in this instance, at least. Several dates were fixed for the marriage ceremony, but as the day approached the young lady pleaded for more time. On each occasion a different excuse was offered, but the young man was not faint-hearted and at last met with the deserved reward, the ceremony which made them man and wife taking place last week Tuesday.

—According to a recent decision of the State Supreme Court in the case of a return judge in Lycoming county, who brought suit against the county for per diem wages of $2.50 besides mileage, election officers bringing in the returns should only be paid six cents per mile each way for special elections, and ten cents per mile each way for general elections, and not be allowed any pay for the time so consumed. This decision will probably [illegible] questions as to what is the prop[illegible]

[illegible]

—A New [illegible] detective, Mr. T. H. Watson [illegible] was [illegible] the other day, where he was looking up several rascals who escaped from the Wellsboro jail some time ago. [illegible] was hunting around the headwaters of Pine Creek for a few days, having obtained but little information from the outside world, although he was finally successful in capturing them. [illegible] under control. A [illegible] that he had captured several wall [illegible]

—Death relieved the suffering of Mr. Conrad Ditt [illegible] day afternoon [illegible]

[illegible]

—Here's a pointer for Superintendent K[illegible], of the Wellsboro Water Company. An exchange in calling the attention of the officers of a water company to the fact that it was a good thing to let the water plugs open once a week, was rewarded by a card something like the following: "The Superintendent found the mains in a very bad condition as to cleanliness. The plug at the lower end of one street emitted water so thickly impregnated with mud that it could almost have been cut with a knife, and it had to be left open almost an hour before clear water appeared. It is a good policy to let the plugs run once a week, and should be kept up."

—Tuesday forenoon Mr. Carl Bailey, a Charleston butcher, brought a load of meat into the borough for the purpose of supplying his customers. His wagon was drawn by a high spirited colt. Just as he had finished serving a patron on Morris street the horse became frightened and dashed across the vacant lot in front of Mr. C. C. Mather's residence, scattering the contents of the wagon in every direction, and making a total wreck of the entire outfit. Mr. Bailey in attempting to stop the frightened animal was knocked down and sustained severe scalp wounds. After receiving medical attention he pluckily returned to the scene of the wreck, picked up his scattered stock and announced that he would be around on the following day.

—An exchange says: "It is no longer good for a gentleman to raise his hat when he meets a lady on the street. A courteous wave of the hand, not unlike a military salute, has been substituted for the old custom in London, Paris and Vienna. It is not a fad but a conviction that uncovering the head in the open air caused a number of cases of influenza. To see a man go along the street and with a spasmodic grab yank his hat off and bring it down over his face so he can see the inside of the crown is amusing. The idea that a gentleman always tips his hat to a lady is nonsense. Fools often do the same thing, and sap-headed dudes always. In the future keep your hat on if you wish to be in style. Make a semi-military salute, just touching the rim of the hat."

—The Williamsport *Gazette* says: John Nailen, a farmer aged about 75 years and very deaf, who resides a mile or two from Roaring Branch, went there Wednesday to get a broken whiffletree ironed. When walking on the railroad in the direction of the wagon shop, with head down, talking to himself, as he does frequently, he did not hear the warning whistle of a heavily laden freight train, fast bearing down upon him. As he was walking outside of the track the cross-beam of the pilot struck him in the back, tossing him into the air, when he came down like an arrow on his head. He was picked up and taken to the Roaring Branch House and the railroad physicians, Davison and Flanagan, were immediately summoned. The doctors say there is but small chance for his recovery.

—Bradford county is about as overwhelmingly Republican as Tioga, but the few Democrats within her borders are of the "never say die" sort, and always go into a fight as if they expected to elect somebody. George Wilcox, a resident of Overton township, Bradford county, who died recently, left a remarkable will, which has been filed at the Register's office at Towanda. He leaves his property to his children, provided his sons support the Democratic ticket, and his daughters marry Democrats. Those failing to comply with these requirements forfeit their interests in the estate, which is to go to the Democratic National Committee. As peculiar a will as this was never before registered in Bradford or any other county, and many people are wondering whether it will stand the law.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

Concerning the Whereabouts and the Doings of Persons You Know.

—Mrs. C. A. Sweet is visiting friends in Osceola.

—Miss Mary Wheeler is visiting her sister at Jersey Shore.

—Mrs. F. D. Bunnell, of New York, is visiting at the home of her son in this place.

—Mrs. F. A. Churchill and daughter, of Dundee, N. Y., are visiting Wellsboro friends.

—Misses Ella Brooks and Josie Lawrence, of Mansfield, are the guests of Miss Lola Borden.

—Mrs. General Tom Thumb will be "at home" at the Willcox Hall next Tuesday afternoon and evening.

—Mr. E. J. English, of Tower City, Pa., formerly of Cherry Flats, has been visiting old friends in this section.

—Mr. Norman Buck, one of Mansfield's prominent Democrats, made the GAZETTE office a pleasant call on Tuesday.

—Mr. A. A. Schmand, of the Sandbach House, has been spending a few days with his son at Binghamton, N. Y.

—Rev. and Mrs. O. S. Chamberlayne left for Albany, N. Y., yesterday. Mr. Chamberlayne has an engagement to deliver a lecture before the Albany Y. M. C. A.

—Gen. George J. Magee and Superintendent Brown, of the Fall Brook railroads, attended a meeting of the Pine Creek Railway Company in this place last Friday.

—Mr. Daniel Holiday, an old and well-known resident of Middlebury, made us an agreeable call last Monday.

[illegible]

PATRICK BRADLEY [illegible]

A [illegible] Well-known Resident of Wellsboro Passes Away.

[illegible]

Patrick Bradley was a native of Ireland, and was born March [illegible] He came to this country about fifty years ago, stopping at Cold Spring, Putnam county, N. Y. Two years later he removed to Hammondsport, N. Y., where he resided for many years. He was a stone mason by trade, and soon after the close of the war he went to Blossburg to do stone contract work for the coal companies. He afterwards moved his family to Blossburg, where, with the assistance of his sons, he thrived and prospered, accumulating a handsome property. He built a [illegible] at that place, which for [illegible] years [illegible] In 187[illegible] he [illegible] with the Fall Brook Coal Company to [illegible]

[illegible] and his sons built the handsome Converse & Packer block in this borough, the Antrim sandstone being used in its construction.

About forty years ago Mr. Bradley moved from Blossburg to the Crowel farm in Delmar, about two miles from this borough, having exchanged his block in Blossburg for the farm property. A few years later he disposed of his farm and moved to this place, residing on Fischler street. In 1885 he purchased a fine farm property at Barnes, Yates county, N. Y., and a year later moved to that place, where he resided up to the time of his death.

Patrick Bradley was a good man. The writer had known him for over thirty years. He had a wide acquaintance in this and adjoining counties across the border. He was respected and admired by all for his many sterling and manly qualities. He was possessed of a big heart and was generous to a fault. He will be most missed by those who knew him best, as an honest, straightforward business man, a good citizen and a true friend. The deceased was a devout Christian and a faithful member of the Catholic Church. He was a staunch Democrat and always voted the straight ticket, together with his seven sons.

The deceased leaves a wife and ten children—Mrs. Kate Nugent, of Elmira; Mrs. Ann Kane, of Antrim; Mrs. Rose Sullivan, of Wellsboro; James, Joseph, Henry and Charles Bradley, of Rock Stream, N. Y.; Thomas Bradley, of Corning; John Bradley, of Brownlee, and Frank Bradley, of this place.

The remains were brought to this borough by a special train yesterday morning about ten o'clock. A large crowd of mourners and friends from Corning and other places were on board the train. The body was taken to St. Peter's Catholic Church, where solemn High Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Manley, assisted by Rev. M. F. Lynott, of Jermyn, Pa., and Rev. Father English, of Penn Yan, N. Y. A choir from the Corning Catholic Church chanted the service. Father Lynott paid a very touching tribute to the worth and character of the deceased. The church was crowded to its utmost capacity. At the conclusion of the services the remains were placed in St. Peter's cemetery. *Requiescat in pace.*

THE BOROUGH LEGISLATURE.

A Sewer Ordered for Waln Street—East Avenue to be Temporarily Relieved.

The Tuesday evening meeting of the Council was attended by a fair representation of tax-payers, greatly to the surprise of several of the Councilmen. Owing to the absence of Burgess Borden, Mr. Derby was made Burgess *pro tem*, on motion of Mr. Sherwood. Assistant Burgess Chandler, however, had been sent for, and arrived while the Clerk was reading the report of the last regular meeting and took his seat.

The following claims were then audited and ordered paid:

Benjamin Christnot, team work	$4.75
Wm. Downer, street labor	13.40
John Conway, stone	2.00
James Ranker, street labor	8.10
Wm. Spencer, street labor	2.00
Ed. C. Dickinson, labor and stone	63.00
Total	$93.25

Clerk Shattuck read a communication from Wm. Bache, stating that Sheridan street should be named Riberolle street, in honor of Mr. Riberolle.

Mr. Deane said that the street had already been ordained as Riberolle street, and Clerk Shattuck was directed to inform Mr. Bache of this fact, so he could complete the map upon which he was engaged.

Mr. Young thought it in order to consider the proposition of the Fire Department, that the Council purchase the furniture, etc., in the Engine House hall, but he would not urge the Council to take action on the matter at this meeting. The estimated cost of the furniture, carpets, desk, etc., as per bill rendered by the Department, amounted to $89.90.

Mr. Sherwood moved that the matter be referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

Mr. Watrous called the attention of the Council to an ordinance passed sometime since in regard to a sewer in Waln street. He thought the sewer should be built. The cellars on Waln street were rendered worthless by the overflow of water and the absence of the sewer. The school building should be connected with the proposed sewer, as this would prevent several serious growing evils. He did not particularly care for a sewer for his own property, but he deemed it necessary that one should be constructed down Waln to Main street, and he respectfully asked the Council to take action in the matter.

Mr. Channell, of the Board of Education, said all the members of the Board were desirous of having the school property connected with a sewer. The open Winter had shown the urgent necessity for a sewer from this building down Waln street.

Major Merrick wished "to add his testimony to this experience meeting." The absence of a sewer was to be regretted. The water-closets of the school building were simply a nuisance. Many residents of the street would put in city water if they could connect with a sewer. Major Merrick urged the necessity of ordaining a sewer down Waln street.

Mr. George Williams called the attention of the Council to a petition presented by himself two years ago asking that wh[illegible] sewer should be [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Council would have to [illegible] in building a sewer in this street. [illegible] expense of such an enterprise [illegible] more than the council could [illegible] at the present time. Still a sewer was certainly desirable. He favored the construction of storm water sewers to relieve the street from surface overflows.

Mr. Deane said the cost of works of this kind was an item of great importance, but the borough could not increase its present debt beyond a limit of $[illegible]

Mr. Derby thought the proposed sewer would mean a loss to the borough of $400, but he was in favor of expending this amount if it was deemed essential. He did not wish to be understood as opposing the project.

Mr. [illegible] said extra [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. Watrous said [illegible]

Mr. Deane moved to amend Mr. Bailey's motion by [illegible] property owners on Waln street for two-thirds of the benefits to be derived from such a sewer.

Mr. Watrous said the law did not render this action obligatory on the part of the Council, as this sewer was a necessity and the entire borough would be benefited.

Mr. Deane maintained that to place the cost of this sewer in a general tax would be doing a great injustice to people who would probably never be benefited by the sewer.

Mr. Young was in favor of putting in a sewer to better the sanitary condition of the school building, but as he owned property on Waln street he would be unable to vote on the subject.

Mr. Deane's amendment was lost, only Mr. Deane voting in the affirmative.

Mr. Bailey's motion was then carried.

Mr. Young then moved that the Committee on Sewers be instructed to take into consideration the cost of a storm sewer in East avenue, for the temporary relief of that thoroughfare and to report at the next meeting.

This was carried by a unanimous vote.

Mr. Watrous, as borough council, reported that Mr. Edwards had obtained a judgment of $14 against the borough.

On motion of Mr. Young the judgment was ordered paid.

In accordance with a motion made by Mr. Deane the members of the Council are to meet on Saturday morning and locate the proposed bridge at the junction of Conway and Berwart streets.

The meeting was then adjourned to the next regular meeting.

TIOGA'S BAR OF JUSTICE.

Criminal Matters Disposed of—The Civil List—Matrimonial Difficulties.

The GAZETTE'S court report closed last week with the case of Wilford Costley, indicted for assault and battery, on trial. At two o'clock on Thursday afternoon the jury returned a verdict of guilty on the first count in the indictment. Argument for a new trial will be heard on the first Monday in June.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Ed. Freeman, indicted at the January term for assault and battery, was dismissed.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. J. E. Ritter, of Gaines, indicted at the November term for selling liquor without a license was then taken up. Several witnesses were sworn by the prosecution, but no evidence was adduced showing that the hop bitters sold by the defendant contained alcohol and the Court directed the jury to return a verdict for the defendant.

The case of Clarence K. Schofield, indicted at the present term for stealing a pair of pantaloons from a resident of Nelson last February, was next taken up. The defendant had been convicted of a similar offense some years ago. The jury returned a verdict of guilty and defendant was sentenced to imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for one year and six months.

In the case of W. H. Fritz, charged with furnishing liquor to persons visibly affected by strong drink, the Court directed a verdict for the defendant at the close of the evidence on the part of the prosecution.

The following additional true bills were returned by the grand jury:

R. Collins, larceny.

Adelbert Hawley, selling liquor to a minor.

Adelbert Hawley, selling liquor on Sunday.

George Wilkinson, false pretenses.

The following bills were ignored: James English, assault and battery, A. B. Torpy, prosecutor, to pay the costs; J. McCammick, assault and battery, J. F. Rosling, prosecutor, to pay the costs; Hiram Knapp, assault and battery; John Dolan, selling liquor to a minor; W. H. Fritz, selling liquor on Sunday.

On Thursday forenoon the grand jury visited the county buildings and made the following report:

We, the grand jurors for the April Sessions, 1890, having examined the county building, find them in proper shape, and the inmates have the appearance of being well cared for. We found nothing in the line of fixtures except what seemed necessary for the comfort of the inmates. A good orderly school being kept in the building. We would recommend that a shed be built to connect the two barns for the protection of cattle.

CHARLES FRANCIS, Foreman.

The following causes on the civil list have been settled:

Tucker & Seely vs. B. Beach.

Myer Friendly vs. Betsey Stewart; judgment opened.

Myron P. Barber vs. Dallas Kilbourn; defendant's appeal.

Eliza Jaquish vs. F. E. Phelps et al.; assumpsit.

J. W. Loop vs. George H. Rozell; judgment opened.

The following causes were continued:

A. L. Bodine vs. Mrs. G. W. Hymes.

James Goodspeed vs. G. W. Holbert; defendant's appeal.

Asher Friedman vs. Isaac Black; action for damages.

George W. Hazlett vs. L. J. Aldrich; ejectment.

John P. Harden vs. Dennis Andrus; defendant's appeal.

Zacheus Mallory vs. George Bowman; summons in trespass.

Sidney Beach vs. Alex. Lattimer et al.; ejectment.

Elizabeth W. Aldrich vs. Mary C. Par[illegible]

[illegible] vs. S. Litchman; judgment [illegible]

[illegible] vs. D. L. Freeborn; de[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] A. Wilcox vs. Anna Wilcox [illegible] appointed [illegible] to take testimony [illegible] the first Monday in May.

Edward T. [illegible] vs. Nettie [illegible]; libel in divorce. Libellant given permission to proceed *ex parte*. A. B. Dunsmore, Esq., appointed as examiner and first Monday in May fixed for the final hearing.

Eugenia Holiday vs. George Holiday; libel in divorce, subpoena awarded.

William Churchill vs. Mahala Churchill, libel in divorce; subpoena awarded.

Stella Guild vs. Milo Guild, libel in divorce. A. J. Shattuck, Esq., appointed [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] on Tuesday afternoon. Action in this case was commenced in April, 1887, for the alleged non-fulfillment of a contract regarding the soldiers' monument in Wellsboro. The plaintiffs and defendants put in bids for the erection of the monument and the contract was awarded to the latter. The plaintiffs alleged that they had an agreement with the defendants to become partners in the work of building the monument, if they the defendants were awarded the contract.

The case contains many intricate legal problems and each point is strongly contested by the counsel. Nearly all of Wednesday was taken up in hearing the evidence of the first witness on the part of the plaintiffs. When the GAZETTE report closed this morning the case was still occupying the attention of the court.

The Spring Medicine.

The popularity which Hood's Sarsaparilla has gained as a Spring medicine is wonderful. It possesses just those elements of health-giving, blood-purifying and appetite-restoring which everybody seems to need at this season. Do not continue in a dull, tired, unsatisfactory condition when you may be so much benefited by Hood's Sarsaparilla. It purifies the blood and makes the weak strong.

BORN.

UNGER.—In Wellsboro, Pa., April 4, 1890, to the wife of Mr. S. Unger, a son.

WILCOX.—At Covington, Pa., April 9, 1890, to the wife of Mr. P. Wilcox, a son and a daughter.

MARRIED.

GARDNER—COWAN.—At Wellsboro, Pa., April 16, 1890, by Justice A. S. Brewster, Mr. David B. Gardner, of Chatham, Pa., and Miss Jane Cowan, of Delmar, Pa.

RUSSELL—ALLEN.—At Wellsboro, Pa., April 9, 1890, by Rev. O. S. Chamberlayne, Rev. Joseph D. Russell, of Canisteo, N. Y., and Miss Georgia Allen, of Wellsboro, Pa.

LEWIS—CULVER.—At the M. E. parsonage, Wellsboro, Pa., April 15, 1890, by Rev. O. S. Chamberlayne, Mr. William H. Lewis and Miss Lou Culver, both of Charleston, Pa.

DIED.

RHODES.—At Tioga, Pa., April 2, 1890, Mrs. William T. Rhodes, aged 53 years.

ROCKWELL.—In Sullivan, Pa., April 8, 1890, Mrs. Sophia W. Rockwell, aged 77 years.

STOUT.—In Roseville, Pa., April 1, 1890, of typhoid fever, Hattie Stout, aged 30 years.

ROWLEY.—In Farmington, Pa., April 2, 1890, Mrs. Jane Rowley, aged 86 years, 3 months and 5 days.

New York Market.

Corrected weekly by David W. Lewis & Co., Produce Commission Merchants, 177 & 179 Chamber Street.

NEW YORK, April 15, 1890.

BUTTER.—In old butter the market is dead to [illegible]. One parcel of 600 packages of solid boring June make sold at 6c., and several hundred packages of N. Y. State dairy butter sold at that price. There was a party here last week buying a carload to ship back into the interior of N. Y. State. Shipments to England, unless choice to fine quality, have no sale at butter prices. The German continental markets are buying at 5@6c. The fact is more butter was made last season than could be used. Two creameries in Connecticut made together equal to 4,000 firkins, which is a sample of 40 other creameries in the same State. Cows have doubled in the United States since 1860, and probably there was at least a third increase in the production per cow, and the result has been a disastrous market. New butter was down at 16@17c. per pound, the quality being varied and poor, but even the best was [illegible] a decline of fully 3c. in the middle of the week, rallying somewhat at the close, when 20c. became current for fancy Elgins. We quote:

	Fancy.	Fine.
Creameries, fresh	20 @—	15 @17
Dairy, fresh	15 @—	13 @16
Dairy firkins	12 @15	6 @ 8

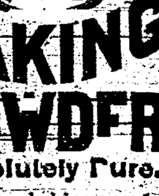
CHEESE.—Old white cheese are very firmly held at 11c., and 11¼c. is even asked to home trade, but exporters are counted out at these prices. New cheese are arriving sparingly and selling mostly at 10@10½c. with part skims going at 8@9c. We quote:

	Fancy.	Fine.
State factory	11 @11¼	10 @10½
do do light skims	7 @ 8	5 @ 6

EGGS.—Including the receipts two cases are counted as one bbl., thus giving what the receipts are equal to in bbls. Receipts continued heavy last week and prices declined 1@2c. per dozen. We quote:

N. Y. State best marks, per doz	11 @13
Western and Southern	11 @12

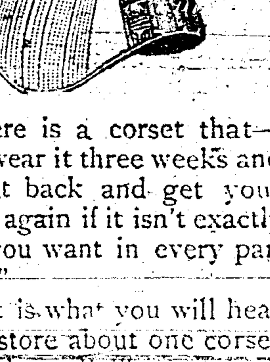
ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*U. S. Government Report, Aug. 17, 1889.*



"Here is a corset that—well; wear it three weeks and bring it back and get your money again if it isn't exactly what you want in every particular."

That is what you will hear at our store about one corset—[illegible] other—Ball's.

[illegible] means that Ball [illegible]

[illegible]

THE

Singer Mfg. Company

[illegible]

PARIS EXPOSITION, 1889,

FOR THE

BEST SEWING MACHINE

FOR BOTH MANUFACTURING AND FAMILY USE

[illegible]

[illegible]EMORY

[illegible]

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER.—Notice is hereby given that an application will be made by [illegible] Jacob Schieffelin and others, to the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, at the Executive Chambers at Harrisburg, Pa., on TUESDAY, MAY 6, 1890, under Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved April 29, 1874, and the supplements thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called "THE TIOGA REAL ESTATE AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY," the character and object whereof are the purchasing, holding, improving, leasing and selling real estate situated in the township and borough of Tioga, in the county of Tioga, Pa.

ELLIOTT & WATROUS,
April [illegible] Solicitors for Petitioners.

200 Men Wanted

TO work on a narrow guage railroad which is being built from Morris up Long Run; also a number of men to peel bark. Call on or address, WILLIAM O'CONNOR,
April 17, 1890–3t. Morris, Pa.

Restaurant for Sale.

THE stock and fixtures of the Parlor Restaurant on Main street, Wellsboro, will be sold on easy terms, or will be exchanged for property in Wellsboro. The establishment is now doing a good business. For terms and particulars call on or address, S. G. KEYS,
April 17, 1890–3t. Wellsboro, Pa.

Farm to Rent.

THE farm of the late Owen Meehan, in Charleston, Pa., consisting of sixty acres, will be rented to a responsible party for one or five years. Good buildings on the property. The rent can be worked out on the place. Address, MICHAEL GLENNON,
February 20, 1890–2m. Larry's Creek, Pa.

Farm for Sale.

THE UNDERSIGNED offers for sale the property known as the Furman farm. It is situated on the Pine creek road, about two miles from the Gaines post-office. The farm consists of 111 acres, about 75 acres of flat land improved, with a frame dwelling house, two frame barns, other outbuildings and an orchard thereon. For further particulars call on or address, MARTIN FURMAN,
April 17, 1890–3t. Gaines, Pa.

Notice to Bridge Builders.

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS will receive proposals for building two stone abutments to serve as the foundation for a bridge over Long run in Gaines township. The contract with specifications attached may be seen at the Commissioners' office until THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1890, at 2 o'clock p. m., at which time and place the contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder. The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.

H. D. WHEELER,
G. D. DENNISON,
SETH FREEMAN,
April 10, 1890–3t. County Commissioners.

Farms for Sale or Rent.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIVE ACRES in Richmond township, Tioga county, Pa., two miles from Hammond station; 50 acres improved, frame dwelling-house, frame barn 30 by 40, and a fine orchard thereon. One of the best-watered tracts in Tioga county.

ALSO. One hundred acres in Richmond township, adjoining the above tract; 20 acres improved, well-watered, no buildings, a small quantity of valuable timber thereon. Will sell the tracts together or separately. Reasons for selling, poor health.

PRICES. First lot, (105 acres), $1,300; second lot, (103 acres), $500, or both lots, $1,800.

ALSO. Seventy three acres, improved with good buildings thereon. Terms easy.

[illegible]
March 13, 1890–tf. Crooked Creek, Pa.

House cleaning is at hand, and the old carpets and curtains are nearer done for than you supposed.

But an immense line of new ones are here and at surprisingly low prices.

In Carpets we have everything from the cheapest Hemp to the finest Moquette.

We handle only well known and reliable makes and guarantee the price to be as low as such goods are sold in any city.

Alexander Smith's Sons best five-wire Tapestry are elegant in designs and colors this season. We can recommend them to do excellent service. The price is low.

Over One Hundred Styles.

That is what we are showing in Curtains from Nottingham at 75 cents per pair up.

Tambour, Swiss, Madras, Irish Point, [illegible]

Materials for Sash Curtains in Silks, Swisses, Madras Cloths, Printed Indias, Crepes, etc.

There are many new things in curtains that printers can't adequately describe. They need to be seen to be appreciated.

There is a novelty in Vestibule Rods this Spring that can be adjusted to any window.

No bother about cutting and fitting and the price is about half that of the old style.

Curtain Poles are also very cheap. 40 per cent lower than last year.

Holland and Opaque Shades ready to hang. Curtain Chains, etc.

Mathers, Graves & Co.,

LIMITED.

We have finished our first and are just embarking upon another business year. The past year, notwithstanding the general [illegible] of business [illegible]

[illegible]

We thank our patrons for past favors, and will in the future sustain our reputation for best prices and best goods. Yours truly,

JAMES E. FISH.

Wellsboro, Pa., April 17, 1890.

FRED BLACK,

Merchant Tailor

[illegible]

Wellsboro Gazette.

THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1890.

The Little White Hearse.

Somebody's baby was buried to-day—
The empty white hearse from the grave rumbled back,
And the morning, somehow, [illegible] less smiling and gay,
As I paused on the walk while it crept on its way,
And a shadow seemed drawn o'er the sun's golden track.

Somebody's baby was laid out to rest,
White as a snow-drop and fair to behold,
And the soft little hands were crossed over the breast,
And the hands and the lips and the eyelids were pressed
With kisses as hot as the eyelids were cold.

Somebody saw it go out of her sight
Under the coffin lid, out of the door,
Somebody finds only darkness and blight
All thro' the glory of summer sunlight—
Some one whose baby will waken no more.

Somebody's sorrow is making me weep,
I know not her name, but I echo her cry
For the dearly-bought baby she longed so to keep,
The baby that rode to its long, last sleep
In the little white hearse that went rumbling by.

I know not her name, but her sorrow I know,
While I paused on the crossing I knew it once more
And back to my heart surged that river of woe
That but to the breast of a mother can flow
For the little white hearse has been, too, at my door.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

LEE'S RETREAT.

The Last Attempt of the Confederate General.

DESTRUCTION IN RICHMOND.

Jefferson Davis and the "Government" Flee to Danville—President Lincoln Enters the Stricken City—Gen. Weitzel's Occupation—Vigorous Pursuit of Lee.

The evacuation of Richmond and Petersburg began at dark on the 2d of April, 1865. The Union armies now invested Petersburg except where the Appomattox river protected it on the northwestern edge. Grant's lines rested upon the river below and above the town. The first step, after evacuation had been decided upon was the destruction of stores, boats, railroads, rolling stock and bridges and public property generally. The men on the very front of the Union line could hear the rumble of wheels on the bridges and reported to headquarters that the sounds indicated evacuation.

LEE ABANDONS HIS STRONGHOLDS.

Sometime after midnight on the 3d, the magazine at Fort Darling, on James river, little more than half way to Richmond, blew up, lighting the whole heavens. It was plain-

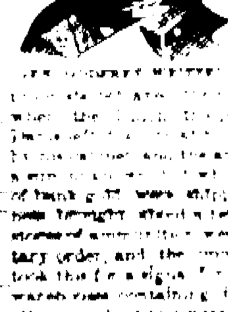
BLOWING UP APPOMATTOX BRIDGE.

ly visible on the Petersburg lines, and as it was followed by other explosions, that of war vessels and bridges, and by fires nearer to Petersburg, it became very plain that a general destruction was going on along Lee's twenty miles of defenses. However, the Confederate pickets were out in full force, and every attempt of the Union pickets to advance was met by good volleys of musketry. At daylight the order was given in the Ninth corps line for pickets to advance to the enemy's main trenches. They did so, and found the batteries empty and the camps deserted and denuded of everything valuable. Heavy guns had not been removed. A few Confederate skirmishers were overtaken, and it was learned that the bulk of the army had been gone for hours, the trains and artillery having begun to move at 8 o'clock p. m., the infantry following.

The brigade of Gen. Ralph Ely Second brigade, First division, Ninth corps—moved rapidly toward the city on the river road, and received the surrender about 4:30 a. m. The First division was promptly assembled and marched in by the regular roads. President Lincoln reached the city about noon, Grant was already there, and there was hearty rejoicing among soldiery and citizens because the tedious siege was over. News came from Richmond that that stronghold had been entered by Union troops at 8 o'clock in the morning. The Army of the Potomac rested around Petersburg, and Gen. Grant went out on the South Side railroad, where Ord was moving on a line parallel to that taken by Lee, the Appomattox river between their marching columns.

The experiences at Petersburg had been repeated at Richmond with the exception of the assaults. The Union army confronting the defenses of Richmond consisted of two divisions of the Twenty-fifth corps of the Army of the James. Gen. Godfrey Weitzel commanded the corps, and now that Gen. Ord had joined Grant with his main force, Weitzel was in command in front of Richmond. He had held his troops in readiness to assault for some days, but the success of the turning movement had rendered that unnecessary. [illegible] Richmond confusion reigned [illegible] the 2d (Sunday), the day of the [illegible] ion assaults at Petersburg. [illegible] from Lee announcing his inab[illegible] lines caused the officers of [illegible] to begin preparations for a [illegible] for ni[illegible] ple [illegible] ingl[illegible]

Ge[illegible]



GEN. GODFREY WEITZEL.

[illegible] when the [illegible] of bank [illegible] were shipped [illegible] brought [illegible] The stores of [illegible] tary order, and the [illegible] took the [illegible] signal [illegible] warehouses containing tobacco [illegible] other combustibles were fired [illegible] design and the flames spread [illegible] buildings. People gathered a few household goods and rushed to the squares and [illegible] open [illegible]

The lower classes broke open liquor stores and fed their [illegible] by the free use of stimulants. Pillage and outrages were added to fire and [illegible] [illegible]

this way the new [illegible] Virginia, the [illegible] Richmond and Fredericksburg [illegible] and Stevens and Blackford [illegible] formed into a provisional brigade and sent to Danville, the new capital that was to be.

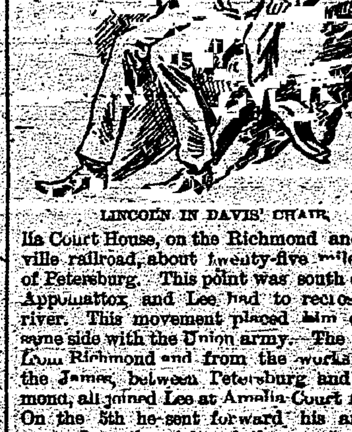
When the Union troops marched in the possession of the city, Gen. Charles Devens was charged with the duty of restoring order. His division stacked arms in the streets, and, with the aid of citizens, who were generally impressed for the service, they began to put out the fires. Gen. Weitzel occupied Jefferson Davis' mansion as his headquarters. Gen. R. E. Lee's wife and daughter were in their home and were furnished a guard. Mrs. Lee was an invalid confined to her room. Libby prison was empty, the prisoners having been removed and sent down the James to the place of exchange. In the works around Richmond and in the arsenals and foundries were about 500 heavy cannon that could not be removed. Several thousand sick and wounded Confederates were found in the vicinity, and these, with several small detachments captured along the lines, became Union prisoners of war in Libby prison.

LINCOLN IN RICHMOND.

When the news of the Union occupation of Richmond reached Petersburg, Admiral Porter, who now commanded the fleet, took the president on board and steamed up James river, where he landed on the 4th. Mr. Lincoln went on shore alone, and was walking the streets, inquiring his way of passers by, when some of Gen. Weitzel's aids met him and conducted him to headquarters in Davis' deserted mansion. Here he inspected the quarters of the fugitive Confederate chieftain and for a time sat in Davis' office room in his own constitutional chair.

While he was in Richmond, Mr. Lincoln said to Gen. Weitzel that he believed that the conquered people would be "let up easy." This was in accordance with his views expressed to Grant and Sherman in Hampton Roads in February, at the time he received the peace commissioners from Richmond. Gen. Grant states in his memoirs that at that time Mr. Lincoln said that if the southerners would agree to perpetual union and the abolition of slavery he would be willing to hand them a blank sheet of paper with his signature attached and let them state the terms themselves. These views, well known to the generals in the field, influenced them in their stipulations for the surrender of Confederate troops and positions.

While President Lincoln was in Richmond Jefferson Davis was attempting to reorganize his capital at Danville, where some troops had been ordered to report. Admiral Raphael Semmes was made a brigadier general and placed in command of the defenses, and his naval brigade built and mounted intrenchments. On April 5 Davis announced by proclamation that Virginia was to be abandoned by the Confederate armies. Lee was now concentrating his men in the vicinity of Ame-

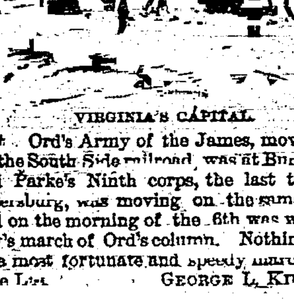


LINCOLN IN DAVIS' CHAIR.

lia Court House, on the Richmond and Danville railroad, about twenty-five miles west of Petersburg. This point was south of the Appomattox, and Lee had to recross that river. This movement placed him on the same side with the Union army. The troops from Richmond and from the works along the James, between Petersburg and Richmond, all joined Lee at Amelia Court House. On the 5th he sent forward his artillery on roads to the right of those upon which the troops marched, and he also formed a column to attack Sheridan's advance, now at Jetersville. Sheridan had sent out Custer's and Merritt's divisions on the morning of the 3d to strike Amelia Court House and head off the retreating Confederates.

At the crossing of Deep Creek, Gen. W. H. F. Lee's command effectively checked the pursuit, and Sheridan's cavalry waited all night for the Fifth, Second and Sixth corps to come up. On the 4th, McKenzie's division of cavalry pushed on to within a few miles of Amelia Court House, and, finding the enemy in force, halted and waited for infantry supports to come up. The Fifth corps reached the ground the same night. On the morning of the 5th, Sheridan sent Davies' brigade of Crook's division around the Confederate flank to ascertain whether Lee was marching off to the north or not. At Painesville, five miles north of Amelia, Davies attacked a wagon train, burned it and returned, followed by Munford's and Rosser's cavalry, and driven back upon his supports.

On the morning of the 6th Lee again took up the march, moving along the Danville railroad toward Burkeville. All the bridges behind him had been destroyed, and the pursuit was on parallel roads rather than in his rear. The Second, Fifth and Sixth corps, having been directed on Amelia Court House, were now stretched across the Danville railroad near Jetersville, facing north and north-



VIRGINIA'S CAPITAL.

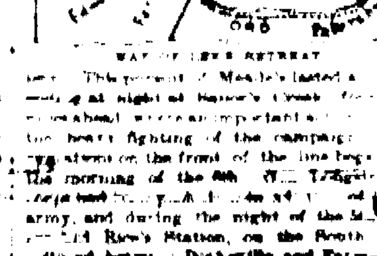
east. Ord's Army of the James, moving out on the South Side railroad, was at Burkeville, and Parke's Ninth corps, the last to leave Petersburg, was moving on the same route, and on the morning of the 6th was within a day's march of Ord's column. Nothing short of a most fortunate and speedy march could save Lee.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

SAILOR'S CREEK.

The Obstinate Fight for the Appomattox Crossing—Lee Turns on His Pursuers.

Early on the morning of the 6th of April, 1865, Gen. Meade, who was personally conducting the Union column, is immediately in the pursuit of [illegible] along the Danville road west of [illegible]



MAP OF LEE'S RETREAT.

[illegible] This pursuit of Meade's lasted a [illegible] ... at night at Sailor's Creek [illegible] the heavy fighting of the campaign. The [illegible] on the front of the line began on the morning of the 6th. [illegible] army, and during the night of the [illegible] Rice's Station, on the South Side railroad, between Burkeville and Farmville. This brought him in front of Ord's Army of the James at Burkeville. Fitz Lee's cavalry was close up with Longstreet [illegible] in the vicinity.

Ord, [illegible] down the Danville road on Burkeville [illegible]

[illegible]

Gen. Munford, [illegible] and a column in addition, led by Gen. Dearing, to make a flank attack. Gen. Washburn then led out the eighty cavalrymen and charged Dearing and engaged him in a hand to hand fight. Washburn and Dearing were killed within three feet of each other. The Confederate Col Boston and Maj. Thompson were also killed, and every one of the Union cavalry officers fell. According to Rosser, all of the Union cavalrymen were killed, wounded or captured. Rosser now charged upon the infantry and drove them through the woods, killing Read in the fight. The infantry then raised the white flag.

Read had failed to destroy the bridges, but his stubborn action had alarmed the Confederates, and no forward movement had been made by Longstreet. Rosser returned to Rice's Station and found the men of Ord confronting Longstreet.

Lee's change of programme, by which his army was to avoid Burkeville and cross the Appomattox at High Bridge and Farmville, drew the corps of Anderson, Ewell and Gordon in the same direction. On the morning of this same day Gen. Sheridan had directed Gen. Crook, who now commanded the cavalry division of the Army of the Potomac, to move to Deatonville, and ordered Merritt to follow with the whole cavalry corps. Crook found the Confederates passing westward through Deatonville and attempted to seize one of their trains. He was repulsed by Anderson's troops, and when, joined by Merritt, a second attempt was made Ewell's troops were coming up and Anderson, aided by Ewell's advance, repulsed both Crook and Merritt.

BATTLE OF SAILOR'S CREEK.

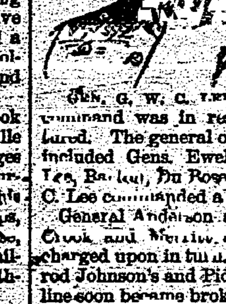
Anderson now came to a stand in front of the Union cavalry. His line had a general direction east and west, as the armies were marching. Crook and Merritt failed in several attempts to penetrate the Confederate line. On the east Ewell was up to Anderson and was followed closely by the Sixth corps. Ewell formed on the left of Anderson. Gordon, who was closely pursued by Humphreys' Second corps, turned off to the right, or north, before crossing the creek. This left Anderson and Ewell to withstand the cavalry and Wright's Sixth corps. The Sixth corps opened the battle.

Gen. J. Warren Keifer, who commanded one of Seymour's brigades in the Sixth corps, gives the following account of the assault:

"By about 5 o'clock p. m. the Confederate army was forced across Sailor's Creek, where it took up an unusually strong position on the heights immediately on the west bank of the stream. These heights, save on their face, were mainly covered with forests. There was a level bottom, wholly on the east bank of the creek, over which the Union forces would have to pass before reaching the stream, then swollen beyond its banks by recent rains, and which washed the foot of the height on which Gen. Ewell had rested the divisions of his army, ready for an attack if made, and with the hope that, under cover of the night, the whole Confederate army might escape in safety to Danville.

"The pursuing troops were halted on the face of the hills skirting the valley, within the range of the enemy, and lines were formed for an assault. Artillery was put in position on these hills, and a heavy fire was immediately opened. * * * The order to storm the heights was promptly given by officers accompanying the troops, and it was at once obeyed. The infantry of the Sixth corps began firing for the first time while ascending the heights, and when within only a few yards of the enemy. His advance line gave way and an easy victory seemed about to be achieved by the Union forces. But before the [illegible] was reached Gen. Ewell massed his troops in heavy column and made an impetuous charge upon and through the center of the assaulting line. The Union center was completely broken and a disastrous defeat for the Union army was imminent. This large body of the Confederate infantry became by reason of this success exposed to the now renewed fire from Gen. Wright's artillery, remaining in position on the east side of the stream.

"The right and left wings of the charging Union line met with better success, and each drove back all in its front, and, wholly disregarding the defeat of the center, persisted in advancing, each wheeling as upon a pivot in the center of the line then held by the Confederate masses. These masses were soon subjected to a terrible infantry fire upon both flanks, as well as by the artillery fire in front. The swollen stream forbade a Confederate advance to attack. As the gloom of the approaching night settled over the field, covered with dead and dying, the fire of the artillery ceased, and Gen. Ewell, together with eleven of his general officers and about all his gallant army, were prisoners."



GEN. G. W. C. LEE.

The Confederate counter charge described by Gen. Keifer was made by the naval brigade commanded by Commodore J. Randolph Tucker. This command was in reserve. It was all captured. The general officers taken by Wright included Gens. Ewell, Kershaw, G. W. C. Lee, Barton, Du Bose and Hunton. G. W. C. Lee commanded a division of Ewell's line.

General Anderson attacked the cavalry of Crook and Merritt, and was repulsed, and charged upon in turn. Anderson had Bushrod Johnson's and Pickett's divisions, and his line soon became broken and over 2,000 of his men were made prisoners.

APPOMATTOX CROSSING.

The Confederate corps under Gordon and Humphreys' Second corps had gone too far to the right, down Sailor's Creek, to take part in the battle between Anderson and the Union cavalry and between Ewell and the Sixth corps. Humphreys' men had moved all day within sight of Gordon, maintaining the most of the way a "neck and neck" race. Encounters had been frequent, but so orderly was the Confederate retreat that a good battle front was kept up, and the Union attacks made very little impression.

When, however, Gordon came to the crossing of Sailor's Creek, about three miles from the Appomattox, it became necessary for him to make a stand in order to save the trains which were now left to his sole charge. The Confederate wagons were massed around the crossing and Gordon's men were in front of them. Humphreys' artillery, which moved on the line of battle, soon broke the opposition of the infantry and stampeded the teams. About three hundred wagons fell into Humphreys' hands. Gordon's men then crossed the creek and formed on some high ground commanding the bottom land. But it was now becoming dark and Humphreys' men pushed across and drove the enemy from his last position, making captives of more than a thousand fighting men and securing thirteen battle flags and four cannon. Humphreys lost 311 killed and wounded, among the latter being Gen Mott, a division commander.

[illegible] march [illegible] all night and the [illegible] the Appomattox [illegible] pursuers. At [illegible] were flattened [illegible] up by

[illegible] Gregg, who [illegible] the [illegible] and Fitz Lee [illegible] tacked him front and flank [illegible] brigade. Gregg and a number [illegible] were captured [illegible] along the Lynchburg [illegible] man had not yet crossed the river [illegible] Humphreys' corps started forward in pursuit of Gordon at daylight on the 7th and reached High Bridge just as the enemy was [illegible] the last stroke in the work of destruction. The railroad bridge [illegible] a wide marsh on piers sixty feet high was on fire and a redoubt that served as a bridge head [illegible] The division of Gen. Barlow [illegible]

Gen. H[illegible] who was a [illegible] was on the ground, and Col. T. L. Livermore, of [illegible]

[illegible]

Gen. Humphreys, with the divisions of Miles and De Trobriand, moved along the roads toward Appomattox Court House.

Barlow reached Farmville while the Confederates were still in possession, as the cavalry of Crook and the troops of Ord and Wright were preparing crossings in place of the burned bridges. Barlow at once attacked the enemy, which proved to be part of Gordon's column, and captured and burned a train of wagons. In this fight Gen. Thomas A. Smyth, commanding a brigade under Barlow, was mortally wounded. Gen. Smyth was a distinguished leader and was the last general officer that fell in this army.

Humphreys was pressing on in the wake of Lee, when he found his march opposed by Lee's whole army drawn up in strong position along the roads from the river toward Appomattox. Lee's right extended toward Farmville, where Barlow was known to be and where Crook, Ord and Wright were supposed to be in position to cooperate. Gen. Humphreys' right division under Miles attacked Mahone's Confederates and was repulsed. It was night before Barlow reached the ground. Crook had been repulsed with the loss of Gregg, and the Second corps had encountered all of Lee's army. The repulse of the Confederates at High Bridge and Appomattox [illegible] wounded and missing. Gen. Grant reached Farmville during the afternoon and ordered Wright got across to the support of Humphreys.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

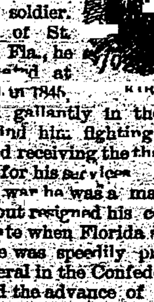
SMITH'S SURRENDER.

Last Fight of the War, Twenty-Five Years Ago, at Palmetto Ranch, Texas.

On the 13th of May, 1865, twenty-five years ago, the last gun of the civil war was fired. The first gun was fired at Sumter, on the Atlantic coast, the last one near the Boca Chica strait, in the southwest corner of Texas.

There were four Confederate armies in the field at the beginning of April, 1865, besides detached commands under Gens. Sam Jones and M. Jeff Thompson. The four were those of Lee, Johnston, Taylor and Kirby Smith. April 9 Lee surrendered to Grant, April 26 Johnston surrendered to Sherman, in North Carolina, all the forces east of the Chattahoochee; May 4, at Citronelle, Ala., Gen. Richard Taylor surrendered to Canby all the remaining forces east of the Mississippi. The Confederate command of Sam. Jones still held together for a time after Johnston's army had laid down their arms. But Jones, too, surrendered to a detachment of Wilson's cavalry at Tallahassee, Fla., on the 10th of May. Gen. Sam Jones died in 1887. At the time of his death he was a clerk in the war department at Washington.

Little now remained of the Confederate armies anywhere, nothing at all east of the Mississippi. Jeff Thompson's independent command surrendered to Gen. Dodge's force May 11 at Chalk Bluff, Ark. There was left only the Confederate army of Gen. Edmund Kirby Smith in Louisiana and Texas. Smith, in 1875, became professor of mathematics in the University of the South at Sewanee, Tenn.



KIRBY SMITH.

Smith was a dauntless soldier. A native of St. Augustine, Fla., he was graduated at West Point in 1845, and served gallantly in the Mexican war. Next we find him fighting Indians on the frontier and receiving the thanks of the Texas legislature for his services. At the outbreak of the civil war he was a major in the regular army, but resigned his commission to go with his state when Florida seceded from the Union. He was speedily promoted to lieutenant general in the Confederate service.

Smith led the advance of Bragg's army in the campaign in Kentucky in 1862 and approached within a few miles of Cincinnati. In 1863 he was placed over the Confederate department of the trans-Mississippi. He speedily made Galveston a famous blockade running port, and thereby communicated with Richmond and sent great quantities of cotton abroad. In 1864 he successfully opposed the expedition of Banks up Red river.

Kirby Smith remained in command of the trans-Mississippi department till the close of the war. Even after the surrender of Lee he proposed to continue the war west of the Mississippi on his own account. He roused Texas by his appeals. He had with him still 20,000 men. To these he issued a general order from Shreveport, saying that the hopes of the Confederacy now hang upon them. He declared that success was sure to crown their efforts finally. "You possess the means of long resistance; you have hopes of succor from abroad. Protract the struggle and you will surely receive the aid of nations who already deeply sympathize with you."

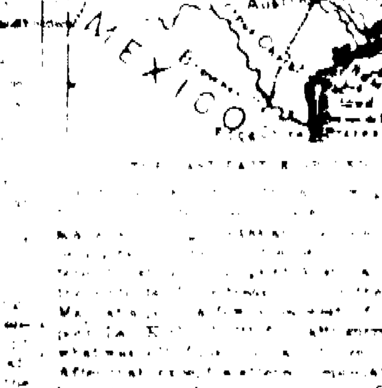
The citizen mass meetings of Texas passed resolutions to fight on. Information was received at Washington that Texas was going to continue the war even after the Confederacy had surrendered. Gen. Sheridan was at once sent to New Orleans with a large force to vanquish Texas.

There were, however, some Union troops already in Texas, and there was fighting before Sheridan reached New Orleans. Col. Theodore H. Barrett was in command of a small force at Brazos Santiago, on Brazos Island, in the gulf, twenty-two miles northeast of Brownsville. In Barrett's command was the Sixty-second United States colored infantry, his own regiment.

May 11, 1865, Barrett sent a detachment to the mainland to capture horses for his cavalry. On the morning of May 12 these attacked the Confederate camp at Palmetto Ranch and captured it. Then they fell back towards Brazos. On the morning of May 13 Col. Barrett re-enforced the party with 200 men and himself took command. The Confederates had again appeared in the vicinity of Palmetto Ranch. Barrett advanced against them on the 13th, skirmished with them and pursued them several miles. Then he stopped to rest his horses a mile from the ranch. Here he was unexpectedly attacked the same day, May 13, by a large Confederate force with cavalry and artillery under Gen. J. E. Slaughter.

It was now Barrett's turn to retreat, for he had no artillery, and the Confederates largely outnumbered him. Concealed by the chaparral, they at one time succeeded in flanking him, capturing forty-eight men. Barrett fell back fighting, as the Confederates had done before him on the forenoon of the same day. The retreat was admirably covered by the colored troops of the Sixty-second United States Infantry.

This running fight lasted three hours, till sunset, then the Confederates ceased pursuit. The last shot in the war was a volley the colored troops of the Sixty-second discharged at their pursuers. This last fight of the war is known as the battle of Palmetto Ranch. It was fought not far from the old Mexican war battle ground of Pa[illegible]



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BLOSS.			
Bloss Coal Co.	3	$100.00	.75
Bloss Coal Co.	13	10.00	.75
BLOSSBURG.			
Hirsch, Ely & Co.	12	12.50	.75
C. F. Nowlan	14	7.00	.75
J. F. Harer	14	7.00	.75
John Cowan	14	7.00	.75
T. J. Jones	14	7.00	.75
S. Bowen	14	7.00	.75
Evans & Miller	13	10.00	.75
G. D. Wilkinson	14	7.00	.75
Schofield & Babcock	13	10.00	.75
W. A. Shield	14	7.00	.75
J. Saks	14	7.00	.75
W. H. McCarty	11	15.00	.75
S. H. Gaylord & Co.	13	10.00	.75
J. F. Ely	14	7.00	.75
Henry Boger	14	7.00	.75
Aylesworth Bros.	14	7.00	.75
J. F. Howard & Bro.	14	7.00	.75
G. W. Davis	14	7.00	.75
Clark & Jones	13	10.00	.75
A. B. Harrington	14	7.00	.75
Mrs. M. Kelley	14	7.00	.75
John Jones	14	7.00	.75
Valentine Nowaski	14	7.00	.75
Joseph Maher	14	7.00	.75
Anthony Esbon	14	7.00	.75
J. S. Mitchell & Son	11	15.00	.75
Moses Ginsburg	13	10.00	.75
C. Herrington	14	7.00	.75
A. J. Brown	14	7.00	.75
Robert McKechnie	14	7.00	.75
M. J. Cox	14	7.00	.75
A. Prager	14	7.00	.75
M. L. Schneeburg	14	7.00	.75
Jacob Miller	11	15.00	.75
N. Silverman	14	7.00	.75
Daniels & Newport	13	10.00	.75
Isaac Prager	13	10.00	.75
Lewis Prager	14	7.00	.75
S. Silverman	14	7.00	.75
BROOKFIELD.			
Daniel McPherson	13	10.00	.75
Wm. Austin	14	7.00	.75
C. C. Mead	14	7.00	.75
CHARLESTON.			
Waldo Spear	14	7.00	.75
W. S. English	14	7.00	.75
L. M. Rose	14	7.00	.75
CHATHAM.			
R. W. Toles	14	7.00	.75
A. D. Rice	14	7.00	.75
D. D. Doane	14	7.00	.75
S. P. Beach	14	7.00	.75
A. Roberts	14	7.00	.75
CLYMER.			
Davis & Ritter	14	7.00	.75
R. J. Stone	14	7.00	.75
John Goodspeed & Co.	14	7.00	.75
F. P. Sears	14	7.00	.75
S. W. Douglass	14	7.00	.75
E. Bovier	14	7.00	.75
M. K. Beach	14	7.00	.75
Ira Baker	14	7.00	.75
COVINGTON.			
Hirsch, Ely & Co.	12	12.50	.75
COVINGTON BOROUGH.			
A. M. Bennett	12	12.50	.75
F. M. Patchin	12	12.50	.75
F. R. Phelps	14	7.00	.75
F. W. Patchin	14	7.00	.75
J. L. Kiff	14	7.00	.75
Bradley & Cleveland	14	7.00	.75
DEERFIELD.			
M. V. Purple	14	7.00	.75
S. Cornell	14	7.00	.75
Peters & Howland	14	7.00	.75
DELMAR.			
Wellsboro Leather Co., L't'd.	14	7.00	.75
Robert Steele	14	7.00	.75
W. F. Horton	14	7.00	.75
J. W. Hastings	14	7.00	.75
M. S. Coles	14	7.00	.75
W. J. Dott	14	7.00	.75
DUNCAN.			
Fall Brook Coal Co.	3	100.00	.75
A. J. Pollock	14	7.00	.75
N. F. Marvin	14	7.00	.75
ELK.			
Cedar Run Tanning Co.	11	15.00	.75
ELKLAND.			
R. G. Webb	12	12.50	.75
W. G. Levy	13	10.00	.75
R. K. Skinner	13	10.00	.75
H. Miner & Son	13	10.00	.75
R. J. Crandall & Co.	13	10.00	.75
O. Rice	14	7.00	.75
Frank Howland	11	15.00	.75
E. & L. Coates	13	10.00	.75
Kenyon Bros.	14	7.00	.75
Campbell & McCloskey	14	7.00	.75
FALL BROOK.			
Fall Brook Coal Co.	8	30.00	.75
Geo. Davis & Co.	14	7.00	.75
GAINES.			
Gaines Tanning Co.	11	15.00	.75
C. B. Walrous	14	7.00	.75
L. D. Marsh	14	7.00	.75
W. G. Sears	14	7.00	.75
John Fischler	14	7.00	.75
J. D. Everett	14	7.00	.75
Phillips & Co., Limited	13	10.00	.75
Williams, Harlan & Co.	14	7.00	.75
Smith & Co., Limited	13	10.00	.75
G. M. Rexford	14	7.00	.75
H. Bookmiller	11	15.00	.75
E. Biles	14	7.00	.75
HAMILTON.			
Geo. J. Magee	4	80.00	.75
Geo. Davis & Co.	13	10.00	.75
JACKSON.			
J. E. Miller	13	10.00	.75
J. H. Miller	13	10.00	.75
W. E. Compton	13	10.00	.75
D. L. Lane	14	7.00	.75
G. A. Cornell	14	7.00	.75
KNOXVILLE.			
Chester Wells	14	7.00	.75
C. H. Pride	14	7.00	.75
A. W. Lugg	12	12.50	.75
Seeley Bros.	14	7.00	.75
W. D. Angell	14	7.00	.75
C. E. Lawrence	11	7.00	.75
J. S. Ash	14	7.00	.75
A. Dearman	13	10.00	.75
D. H. Buckbee & Son	13	10.00	.75
F. L. Gilbert	13	10.00	.75
Giles Roberts	14	7.00	.75
Case & Beach	14	7.00	.75
Frank Howland	14	7.00	.75
J. E. Fitch	14	7.00	.75
J. Johnson & Son	14	7.00	.75
Carroll's Clothing House	14	7.00	.75
C. B. Bailey & Co.	14	7.00	.75
LAWRENCE.			
P. B. Sanford	14	7.00	.75
J. P. Walker	14	7.00	.75
LAWRENCEVILLE.			
Putnam & Losey	14	7.00	.75
Wing & Bostwick	11	15.00	.75
J. Phippen & Co.	12	12.50	.75
L. C. Smith	14	7.00	.75
F. D. Fletcher	14	7.00	.75
E. C. & P. L. Califf	14	7.00	.75
Radiker & Smith	14	7.00	.75
J. S. Horton	14	7.00	.75
A. D. Hamilton & Co.	14	7.00	.75
LIBERTY.			
B. F. Werline & Co.	13	10.00	.75
Thos. Hartman	14	7.00	.75
S. Hart[illegible]n	14	7.00	.75
W. W. [illegible]tian	14	7.00	.75
D. O. [illegible]sock	13	10.00	.75
C. A. [illegible]	12	12.50	.75
Narbe[illegible] Bastian	13	10.00	.75
J. F[illegible]	14	7.00	.75
D[illegible]	14	7.00	.75
[illegible]hew	14	7.00	.75
[illegible]n	14	7.00	.75
[illegible]y	14	7.00	.75
[illegible]	14	7.00	.75
[illegible]er	14	7.00	.75
MAINSBURG.			
[illegible]worth	13	10.00	.75
[illegible]lose	12	[illegible]	.75
[illegible]	14	[illegible]	
MANSFIELD.			
[illegible]			

	Class.	Tax.	Fee.
W. & W. H. Roberts	14	7.00	.75
J. M. Crandall	14	7.00	.75
F. H. Haggett	13	10.00	.75
F. C. Torry	14	7.00	.75
RICHMOND.			
Thu Van Ness	14	7.00	.75
Francis Flower	14	7.00	.75
A. D. Gillett	14	7.00	.75
F. M. Gillett	14	7.00	.75
RUTLAND.			
C. B. Hanyen	14	7.00	.75
Strait & Blood	12	12.50	.75
A. C. Young	14	7.00	.75
SHIPPEN.			
E. Matson & Son	14	7.00	.75
Daniel Butler	14	7.00	.75
W. H. Thompson	14	7.00	.75
SULLIVAN.			
S. L. Wood	14	7.00	.75
TIOGA.			
T. D. Marsh	14	7.00	.75
McAllister & Shay	14	7.00	.75
TIOGA BOROUGH.			
J. Schieffelin	13	10.00	.75
H. E. Smith & Son	14	7.00	.75
A. A. Coburn	14	7.00	.75
Borden & Warren	14	7.00	.75
Smith & Shappee	14	7.00	.75
M. S. Field	12	12.50	.75
W. T. Urell	13	10.00	.75
Mrs. V. E. Saxton	13	10.00	.75
F. H. Adams	12	12.50	.75
P. Tuller	14	7.00	.75
Max Leutner	14	7.00	.75
H. A. Smead	12	12.50	.75
Paul Kraise	14	7.00	.75
Wellsboro Leather Co., L't'd.	14	7.00	.75
UNION.			
John Irvin	14	7.00	.75
R. C. Irving	14	7.00	.75
David Irvin	14	7.00	.75
E. W. Sweet	14	7.00	.75
Bubb & Lieb	12	12.50	.75
John Lieb	14	7.00	.75
G. D. Holcomb	14	7.00	.75
L. Riley	14	7.00	.75
WESTFIELD.			
W. C. Kendall	14	7.00	.75
C. D. Markham	14	7.00	.75
J. & W. Brook & Co.	14	7.00	.75
Thos. Mattison	14	7.00	.75
Eugene Sherman	14	7.00	.75
E. B. Phillips	14	7.00	.75
WESTFIELD BORO.			
W. W. Park, agent	14	7.00	.75
J. P. Simmons	14	7.00	.75
B. L. Roe & Bro.	14	7.00	.75
J. T. Rosenbaum	13	10.00	.75
S. B. Lewis	14	7.00	.75
M. Fredenheim & Bro.	14	7.00	.75
H. Finkelstein	12	12.50	.75
F. B. Holcomb	14	7.00	.75
J. H. Roberts & Co.	13	10.00	.75
Bliss & Bristol	12	12.50	.75
M. E. Wilder	12	12.50	.75
L. Plank & Co.	14	7.00	.75
L. Plank	13	10.00	.75
W. S. Hunt	14	7.00	.75
Burr & Kelts	12	12.50	.75
E. Greene	14	7.00	.75
F. G. Bristol	14	7.00	.75
Westcott & Lawrence	14	7.00	.75
C. M. Allen	14	7.00	.75
F. D. Strang	14	7.00	.75
J. H. Dengle	13	10.00	.75
Grills & Plank	14	7.00	.75
N. W. McNaughton	14	7.00	.75
WELLSBORO.			
J. A. Boyce	13	10.00	.75
Mrs. N. J. Bennett	14	7.00	.75
Fischler Bros.	12	12.50	.75
Van Horn & Jennings	14	7.00	.75
C. S. Welch	13	10.00	.75
Saxton & Seeley	12	12.50	.75
Bryden & Johnson	12	12.50	.75
Wheeler & Butts	13	10.00	.75
Geo. O. Derby & Son	13	10.00	.75
L. A. Gardner	13	10.00	.75
S. G. Keys	14	7.00	.75
E. Jacobson	14	7.00	.75
Methers, Graves & Co., L't'd	8	30.00	.75
J. Bernard	14	7.00	.75
Francis & Petrie	14	7.00	.75
C. J. Wheeler	14	7.00	.75
Mrs. F. C. Klock	14	7.00	.75
W. A. Hammond & Bro.	13	10.00	.75
Van Horn & Chandler	13	10.00	.75
A. J. Nichols	13	10.00	.75
J. R. Clark	14	7.00	.75
G. W. Navle	14	7.00	.75
Bailey & Van Valkenburg	13	10.00	.75
T. C. Shaw	14	7.00	.75
L. R. Milliken	14	7.00	.75
Max Bernkopf & Bro.	7	40.00	.75
M. & M. Wilson	14	7.00	.75
J. R. Fish	13	10.00	.75
Isaac Sears	13	10.00	.75
W. & W. H. Roberts	11	15.00	.75
R. Pagan	13	10.00	.75
S. Unger	14	7.00	.75
R. G. Austin & Co.	13	10.00	.75
F. [illegible] Hart	12	12.50	.75
A. C. Roland	12	12.50	.75
R. A. Bryden & Co.	13	10.00	.75
E. H. Hastings	13	10.00	.75
C. E. Brewster & Co.	12	12.50	.75
G. M. Spalding	13	10.00	.75
Singer Manufacturing Co.	14	7.00	.75
Mrs. B. F. Spencer	14	7.00	.75
L. Hu[illegible]ison	14	7.00	.75
Ralph Roff	14	7.00	.75
BREWERS.			
BLOSSBURG.			
Thos. Brooks & Son		$15.00	.75
TIOGA.			
F. C. Och		15.00	.75
WELLSBORO.			
Mrs. C. Shaffer		15.00	.75
BILLIARDS.			
BLOSSBURG.			
F. J. Golden, two tables		$40.00	.75
L. Robins, three tables		50.00	.75
CLYMER.			
Flynn & Potter, two tables		40.00	.75
Wm. McQuelin, one table		30.00	.75
ELKLAND.			
F. K. Case, three tables		50.00	.75
R. H. Gleason, three tables		50.00	.75
GAINES.			
Adolph Schneider, two tables		40.00	.75
KNOXVILLE.			
R. R. Dunham, two tables		40.00	.75
Johnson, one table		30.00	.75
LAWRENCEVILLE.			
H. Mattison, two tables		40.00	.75
LIBERTY.			
Grant Sebring, one table		30.00	.75
Albert Sempsey, one table		30.00	.75
C. W. Shaffer, one table		30.00	.75
MORRIS.			
C. R. Welliver, two tables		40.00	.75
TIOGA BOROUGH.			
T. Urell, two tables		40.00	.75
WESTFIELD BOROUGH.			
T. E. Tunney, two tables		40.00	.75
T. W. Burt, three tables		50.00	.75
WELLSBORO.			
E. R. Saxton, three tables		50.00	.75
W. D. Shaw, four tables		60.00	.75

NOTICE.

You are hereby notified that you have been appraised and classed by the undersigned Mercantile Appraiser of the county of Tioga, State of Pennsylvania, for the year 1890, as above, and that an appeal will be held at the Commissioners' office in Wellsboro, on FRIDAY, the 18th day of APRIL, 1890, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m., when and where you may attend if you think proper. No exonerations being allowed by law after the day of appeal. This [illegible] must be paid to the County Treasurer [illegible] May 1st, 1890.

[illegible] PITTS,
March [illegible] Appraiser.

WHY YOU SHOULD USE

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod Liver Oil with HYPOPHOSPHITES.

It is used and endorsed by Physicians because it is the best.

It is Palatable as Milk.

It is three times as efficacious as plain Cod Liver Oil.

It is far superior to all other so-called Emulsions.

It is a perfect Emulsion, does not separate or change.

It is wonderful as a flesh producer.

It is the best remedy for Consumption, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Wasting Diseases, Chronic Coughs and Colds.

Sold by all Druggists.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, N.Y.

[illegible] FREE [illegible]

[illegible] BROOK [illegible]

A TRICK OF THE TRADE.

Toning Down the Size of Women's Shoes to Gratify a Whim.

"I want a pair of French kid button boots. Let me see the very best you have."

"This way, please; here they are; made by Ready, Sale & Co., the very best in the market. What size did you say?"

"I wear threes, slim."

"Ah! here we are, now then. Fits you like a glove. If I had taken your measure I couldn't have done better."

"They seem to be all right. By the way, are these the same make of shoe that Mrs. Lightfoot wears?"

"Well, to tell the truth, no. She always wears a make that costs a dollar a pair more."

"But you said those were the very best."

"For wear and quality—so they are."

"Then why should Mrs. Lightfoot pay the extra dollar?"

"Why, she won't have any other shoe but Fitem & Co.'s, because she can wear a size smaller of theirs than she can of any others."

"Oh! But you really don't mean to say that I could wear a No. 2 shoe of What's-his-name's make do you?"

"Certainly you could. You see, they have got a designer of patterns who is a perfect genius, and who understands the human foot the same as a schoolmaster does his A B C's. He explained his system to me one day, and I find he is thoroughly posted. His idea is, in the first place, to abbreviate the longitudinal pressure forward, and then, by propelling the lateral distention sideways, he, of course, makes the shoe a size shorter than it would have been had he made it the full length."

"Dear me! How simple that seems. And you are sure I could wear a No. 2 of this make?"

"Positive. Here is a pair. Try them on and see for yourself."

"Why, these are just too nice for anything. They fit perfectly. They ain't a bit tight. Are you sure they are only twos?"

"You can see for yourself. Size mark stamped in plain figures on sole and lining. There it is; size No. 2, width 'A.'"

"Well, I'll take this pair, and after this you won't catch me wearing any other make."

This sounds like fiction, but it is literal fact. The conversation took place just as it is written with the exception of the names. Although the measurements of the woman's foot called for a No. 3 she was fitted with a No. 2. The explanation is simply this: There are manufacturers who, when ordering sets of lasts, instruct the sellers to deliver them unstamped. The stamping is done in the shoe factory, each last being marked a half size or size smaller than it measures. The uppers are numbered to match the lasts and the deception is complete.—*Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

It Was the Plaintiff's Inning.

"I was practicing law in a town just across the Ohio river," said the Kentuckian in the party. "There was a country judge near by who used to hold court in his parlor in the winter and on the lawn in front of his house in the shade of a big oak tree in the summer. An arm chair tilted back against the tree was the seat of justice, and a weather-beaten board lying across the tops of two whisky barrels answered for the bench. Attorneys, plaintiff, defendant, and witnesses sat or stood immediately in front, and surrounding them in a circle were the curiously inclined. The case before the judge on the occasion I have referred to was a horse case, Stokes vs. Billings. The plaintiff stated his side of the case and was about to call a witness.

"'I d'shide fo' th' plaintiff,' hiccoughed the judge, who was almost stupid with drink.

"'But, sir, you have not heard the defendant's side of this case at all,' said the opposing attorney. 'My client has a strong case, sir,' and he proceeded to elucidate it.

"'I d'shide fo' th' d'fendant,' the judge interrupted.

"This brought the plaintiff's attorney to his feet. 'You have heard no witnesses yet, your honor,' and he went on to tell what he should prove by some of his leading 'swearers,' as they are termed in Kentucky.

"The magistrate was again convinced. 'I'll d'shide fo' th' plaintiff.'

"This sort of thing went on for some time, until finally the effect of the judge's potations overcame him altogether. His head fell forward on the bench, and he couldn't be shaken back into sensibility. It happened to be the plaintiff's inning, and the lawyer placing a pen in the judge's hand guided it so the decision was written in the judge's book of record. It stood, too."—*N. Y. Sun.*

Three Types of Drama.

The border drama: "I am only a rough fellow, Mary. I don't wear fine clothes and use fine words, but every time your father brought you here to the mountains I've loved you, Mary. I've none of the airs of that city chap, Mary, but if a faithful heart and a pair of ready hands——"

"Take me, Bill; I've loved you all my life." (Throws herself in his arms).

The society drama:

"I've come to say good-by, Mabel. I'm going far away. I will trouble you no more, I am going to leave friends, home, everything, for your sake. I trust you will be happy without me, dearest—I—good-by——"

Starts for door.

"Harry!"

He pauses.

"Mabel!"

They rush to each other.

"Then you love me, after all!"

"Why, of course, you silly boy. Couldn't you see I was only trying to make you jealous?"

French drama:

"Without you life would be a blank. I could not live—I would kill himself. You are my all. Your presence has enthralled me. Say but the word and I will throw myself at your feet. Say that blissful word which will make you mi[illegible]"

[illegible]—*Detroit Tribune.*

[illegible]

ST. JACOBS OIL

Sure Cure.

CURES PERMANENTLY

SPRAINS.

[illegible]

St. Jacobs Oil [illegible]

A Pest of Russia.

Russia is at present in the throes of a temperance campaign, which the central government does not seem to be [illegible] to any extent if one may judge by the news from the department of Kiev. In that section thirty-six villages sent petitions to St. Petersburg demanding the abolition of all liquor selling establishments within their boundaries. Thirty-five of these petitions were rejected, but the thirty-sixth being accepted the inhabitants of the village thus deprived of its drink turned out and beat to death the man who had drawn up the petition. They said he had been altogether too eloquent.

A Scrap of Paper Saves Her Life.

It was just an ordinary scrap of wrapping paper, but it saved her life. She was in the last stages of consumption, told by physicians that she was incurable and could live only a short time; she weighed less than seventy pounds. On a piece of wrapping paper she read of Dr. King's New Discovery, and got a sample bottle, it helped her, she bought a large bottle, it helped her more, bought another and grew better fast, continued its use and is now strong, healthy, rosy, plump, weighing 140 pounds. For fuller particulars send stamp to W. H. Cole, Druggist, Fort Smith. Trial bottles of this wonderful discovery free at Geo. M. Spalding's drug store.—4.

—Benjamin Darling, original inventor of the revolving pistol, died in the Woonsocket (R. I.) City Asylum last week, aged 82 years.

When the Summer's rose has faded
What shall the earth fair again?
When the face with pain is shaded
What shall drive away the pain?
Never shall a blossom brighten
After blighted by a frost,
And the load of pain may lighten,
And we need not count as lost

as the pleasure of life, when the wife and mother, upon whom the happiness of home, so largely depends, is afflicted with the delicate diseases peculiar to women. It is terrible to contemplate the misery existing in our midst because of the prevalence of these diseases. It is high time that all women should know that there is one sure remedy for all female complaints, and that is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Do not allow ill-health to fasten itself upon you. Ward it off by the use of this standard remedy. But if it has already crept in, put it to rout. You can do it by the use of the "Favorite Prescription." It is guaranteed to give satisfaction in every case, or money paid for it will be returned.

For biliousness, sick headache, indigestion, and constipation, take Dr. Pierce's Pellets.

—It was the irony of fate that the Tariff bill and April 1st should fall on the land simultaneously.

Save the Physician's Fee.

Why fee a physician to prescribe for an ordinary cough or cold, when a single bottle of "Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar," costing half a dollar, will restore the irritated lungs and throat to their normal condition with absolute certainty? There is no healing virtue in medical Latin, and among all the cabalistic prescriptions of the profession, there is not one which will compare in potency with this famous remedy, the ingredients of which are indicated in its honest Anglo-Saxon name. Sold by all druggists everywhere at 25 cents, 50 cents and $1. Great saving in purchasing large size.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

—A prominent Philadelphia lady wears a suit of chamois skin, in lieu of other under apparel, to help in "slimming" her figure.

Help to Mothers Nursing.

Mothers who have the care and draught of nursing infants need the aid of strengthening tonic to make up the nourishment required for the growth of the child. Ale, porter and lager beer have often been recommended. Of late, since physicians have become aware that the Port Wine produced by Albert Speer, of Passaic, N. J., is strictly pure, they have prescribed it instead of ale or porter, as being more blood making. This wine is principally sought for by mothers who have nursing infants at the breast, as the best supplying medium to be found. The wine is rich in body and not intoxicant but gently stimulating and makes good blood. Druggists generally keep it, and sell it for a dollar a bottle.—*Enquirer.*

—An unsuccessful liquor license applicant at Pittsburg committed suicide.

Having sold Dr. Hand's Remedies for children for five years, we take pleasure in stating that they have given universal satisfaction for all diseases of children; G. M. Spalding, A. C. Roland, Carl S. Welch, Wellsboro, Pa., May 30, 1889.—1yr.

The peninsula ponds at Erie are alive with grass pike, some of them of very large size, which came there to spawn.

Beauty marred by a bad complexion may be restored with Glenn's Sulphur Soap.

"Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye," Black or Brown, 50c.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Geo. M. Spalding, Wellsboro. mar. 15.—tf.

—J. A. Rhodes, of Lock Haven, has an Easter egg 50 year old.

Don't give up, there is a cure for catarrh and a cold in the head. Thousands testify that Ely's Cream Balm has entirely cured them. It is a safe and pleasant remedy. It is applied into the nostrils. It is not a liquor or snuff. It cures by cleansing and healing. Price 50c.

Sought for the last hundred years. A remedy for catarrh, hay fever and cold in the head found at last in Ely's Cream Balm. Safe and pleasant to use and easily applied into the nostrils. It gives relief at once and a thorough treatment positively cures. Price 50 cents.

—Massachusetts' fire losses last year amounted to $12,383,202, of which Boston and Lynn sustained nearly $10,000,000.

Hale's Honey is the best Cough Cure, 25, 50c. $1.
Glenn's Sulphur Soap heals and beautifies, 25c.
German Corn Remover kills Corns, Bunions, 25c.
Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye—Black & Brown, 50c.
Pike's Toothache Drops cure in 1 Minute, 25c.
Dean's Rheumatic Pills are a sure cure, 50c.

—The Iowa House has passed the Australian Ballot Reform bill.

When baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

[illegible]

[illegible] Electric Bitters, if used according to directions and the use persisted in, will bring you good digestion and oust the demon dyspepsia and install instead Eupepsy. We recommend Electric Bitters for dyspepsia and all diseases of liver, stomach and kidneys. Sold at 50c and $1 per bottle by Geo. M. Spalding, druggist. No. 4.

West Chester lawns are nearly tall enough for the mower.

Nature in Convulsion.

Is terrific. Volcanic eruptions, cyclones, earthquakes are awfully and [illegible] grand, [illegible]

HALE'S HONEY OF

HOREHOUND & TAR

FOR THE CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Difficult Breathing, and all Affections of the Throat, Bronchial Tubes and Lungs, leading to Consumption.

This infallible remedy is composed of the honey of the plant horehound, in chemical union with Tar-Balm, extracted from the Life Principle of the forest tree abies balsamea, or balm of gilead.

Those who have used it say, that Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar is wonderfully remedial in all cases where the organs of respiration are affected, and that its action is unusually rapid. It contains nothing that can disorder the stomach; it has also an extremely agreeable flavor.

Children derive great benefit from its soothing properties when suffering with croup and whooping cough.

Prices 25c., 50c. and $1 per bottle; largest cheapest.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

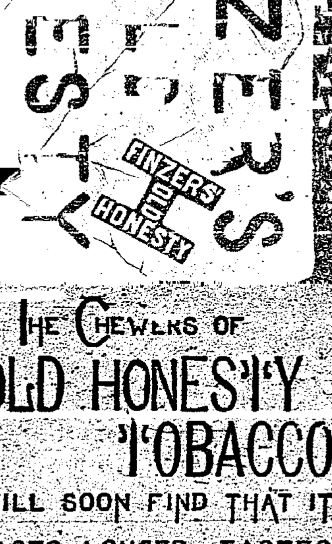
C. N. CRITTENTON, Sole Prop'r, N. Y.

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS. Cure in 1 Minute.

GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP.

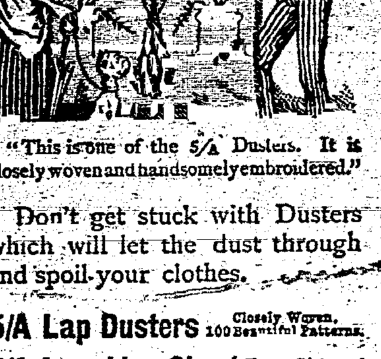
The most effective external Remedy extant for the cure of skin diseases, and for beautifying the complexion. Sold by Druggists, 25c., 3 cakes, 60c. C. N. CRITTENTON, Proprietor, New York.

Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, Black or Brown, 50c.



THE CHEWERS OF OLD HONESTY TOBACCO WILL SOON FIND THAT IT LASTS LONGER, TASTES SWEETER THAN OTHER TOBACCOS, AND WILL PLEASE YOU. ASK YOUR DEALER FOR IT, AND INSIST ON GETTING IT. EVERY PLUG STAMPED LIKE ABOVE CUT.

JNO. FINZER & BROS., Louisville, Ky.



"This is one of the 5/A Dusters. It is closely woven and handsomely embroidered."

Don't get stuck with Dusters which will let the dust through and spoil your clothes.

5/A Lap Dusters Closely Woven. 100 Beautiful Patterns.

5/A Ironsides Sheet Keeps Dirt and Flies from Horses in Stable

5/A Clipper Fly Nets For Farmers and Teamsters. Equal to Leather at Half the Cost.

100 other styles of 5/A Horse Sheets and Fly Nets, at prices to suit everybody. For sale by all dealers. If you can't get them, write us.

5/A HORSE BLANKETS ARE THE STRONGEST.

[illegible]

Hop Plasters

[illegible] HOP PLASTER CO. [illegible]

CATARRH

ELY'S Cream Balm

[illegible]

GARDNER'S

Insurance Agency

WELLSBORO, PA.

[illegible] Imperial of London, Hartford, American Central, Springfield, [illegible]

[illegible]

THRESHING MACHINES

[illegible]

The Wellsboro Gazette.

VOL. XVI. WELLSBORO, TIOGA COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1890. NO. 31.

Wellsboro Gazette.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AT
WELLSBORO, TIOGA COUNTY, PA.

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If not paid during the year ... 2 00

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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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TIME.	1 in.	2 in.	3 in.	4 in.	5 in.	10 in.	20 in.
1 Week	$1 00	$2 00	$3 00	$4 00	$5 00	$8 00	$12 00
2 Weeks	1 50	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	11 00	18 00
3 Weeks	2 00	3 50	5 00	6 00	7 00	13 00	18 00
1 Month	2 50	4 00	6 00	7 00	8 00	15 00	20 00
2 Months	4 00	6 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	20 00	30 00
3 Months	5 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	15 00	25 00	40 00
6 Months	8 00	12 00	16 00	20 00	22 00	35 00	60 00
1 Year	12 00	18 00	24 00	28 00	32 00	60 00	100 00

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BUSINESS CARDS.

GEO. W. MERRICK. ROB'T K. YOUNG.

MERRICK & YOUNG,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Wellsboro, Pa. Office in C... & Packer's new block.—...ay 14, 1885.

H. P. ERWIN,

MERCHANT TAILOR, Wellsboro, Pa. Fine custom tailoring at fair prices. Good fits guaranteed in every case. Shop over *Agitator* office.—Nov. 10, 1887.

WRIGHT & CONEVERY,

JOB PRINTERS, in Wright's new block, Main street, over the drug store. All kinds of Plain and Ornamental Job Printing executed with neatness and dispatch.

FRANK H. ROSE,

DENTIST. Office over C. C. Mathers & Co's. store, Wellsboro, Pa. Preserving of the natural teeth a specialty. All work warranted to give satisfaction.—Nov. 23, 1885.

F. C. WASHBURN,

PRACTICAL GUN SMITH also Dealer in Revolvers, Pistols, Gun Powder, Shot and Fishing Tackle. Repairing neatly and promptly done. First door below Parkhurst's H...

GEO. W. NAYLE,

HARNESS MAKER, Crafton Street, between Main and Pearl, Wellsboro, Pa. Light and Heavy, Double and Single Harness made to order on short notice. The largest stock of Horse Furnishing Goods in Tioga county.—Mar. 6, 1888.

O. H. DAVIS,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY. Established 1877. Leading English and American companies represented. Special features of funding insurance ... Office on second floor in Wright's Block, next to Gazette office, Main street, Wellsboro, Pa.—Nov. 22, 1888.

RAILWAY GUIDE.

FALL BROOK COAL CO'S RAILWAYS.

Took effect December 1, 1889.

Syracuse, Geneva & Corning Division.

6	4	2	STATIONS.	1	3	5
Going North (Read up.)				Going South (Read down.)		
P.M.	P.M.	A.M.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
8 25	2 25	9 25	Lyons	7 30	12 10	6 30
7 50	1 56	9 00	Geneva	8 00	12 40	7 00
7 10	1 25	8 29	Dresden	8 50	1 22	7 34
7 00	1 05	8 19	Himrods	9 02	1 55	7 50
6 50	12 55	8 03	Dundee	9 18	2 15	8 01
6 27	12 33	7 40	Watkins Sta.	9 42	2 48	8 23
6 18	12 08	7 18	Beaver Dams	10 02	3 17	8 43
5 40	11 40	6 50	Dp Corning Ar	10 30	4 00	9 15

Corning, Cowanesque & Antrim Div.

6	10	8	STATIONS.	1	3	7
P.M.	A.M.	A.M.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
2 50			Dp Antrim Ar	1 00		
3 10			*Summit	12 42		
3 22			*Round Top	12 28		
3 25	11 50	7 15	WELLSBORO	12 25	6 10	8 05
3 32	11 57	7 20	Stokesdale	12 07	6 02	7 53
4 05	12 15	7 23	Stokesdale Junc.	12 05	6 00	7 51
4 11	12 23	7 28	Niles Valley	11 ...	5 51	7 41
4 14	12 27	7 32	Middlebury	11 ...	5 4?	7 44
4 18	12 33	7 37	Holiday	11 50	5 38	7 39
4 26	12 43	7 45	*Hammond	11 42	5 30	7 30
4 33	12 53	7 55	Tioga	11 36	5 24	7 25
4 49	1 07	8 06	Lathrop	11 21	5 07	7 12
4 58	1 15	8 13	Lawrenceville	11 12	4 58	7 05
5 05	1 22	8 20	Lindley	11 07	4 50	6 52
5 15	1 35	8 30	Presho	10 56	4 38	6 43
5 35	2 00	8 50	Ar Corning Dp	10 35	4 15	6 20

Pine Creek Division.

10	6	STATIONS.	1	3
P.M.	P.M.		P.M.	P.M.
12 15	4 15	WELLSBORO	11 50	5 35
12 07	4 07	Stokesdale	11 ...	5 46
12 00	4 00	Stokesdale Jun.	12 05	6 00
11 41		*Marsh Creek	12 17	6 14
11 31	3 40	Ansonia	12 22	6 20
11 15		*Four Mile Run	12 32	6 30
10 58	3 27	*Tiadaghton	12 42	6 41
10 30	3 10	Blackwell's	1 15	7 15
10 13	3 00	*Cedar Run	1 28	7 30
8 55	2 15	Waterville	2 15	8 27
8 00	1 45	Jersey Shore	2 45	9 00
7 35	1 12	Newberry Junc.	3 15	9 35
7 25	1 05	Williamsport	3 25	9 45
A.M.	P.M.		P.M.	P.M.

Cowanesque Branch.

24	6	8	STATIONS.	1	7	23
P.M.	P.M.	A.M.		A.M.	P.M.	A.M.
6 00	5 35	8 50	Ar. Corning Dp	10 35	6 20	6 30
4 28	4 40	8 10	Lawrenceville	11 15	7 07	8 13
3 58	4 17	7 48	Nelson	11 37	7 20	9 10
3 10	4 03	7 37	Elkland	11 50	7 42	9 40
3 00	3 53	7 32	Osceola	11 55	7 48	9 51
2 32	3 43	7 21	Academy Corners	12 07	8 00	10 20
2 28	3 42	7 18	[illegible]	12 10	8 05	10 28
2 03	3 32		[illegible]	12 21	8 15	10 53
1 46	3 2?		[illegible]	12 ??	8 21	11 11
1 25	3 1?		[illegible]	12 37	8 ??	11 ??
1 19	3 1		[illegible]	12 40	8 33	11 40
1 05	3 0		[illegible]	12 45	8 40	11 55

FALL ... leaves Blossburg ... arrives at ... returning. It leaves ... at 2:20 and ... p. m.

*Flag ...

CONN... Line, N. Y. C. ... make close con... West. Sleeping ... Lyons to Syracuse ... Boston, Rochester ... and St. Louis.

Geneva ... C. & H. R. R. R. ... R. R. ... Railway ... D. L. & W. ... Reading ... P. & R. R. ... G. R. B. ...

Addison & Pennsylvania R. R.

[illegible]

Additional trains ... arrive at ...

FRANK H. BAKER, Supt.

Fresh Shell and Tub Oysters and Clams

RECEIVED DAILY AT THE

PARLOR RESTAURANT

[illegible]

GORMANDIZING,

or overeating, or the partaking of too rich food ... is a common cause of indigestion and dullness. To immediately relieve the stomach and bowels from such overloading, a full dose of Dr. Pierce's Purgative Pellets is the best remedy. They operate gently, yet thoroughly, and without griping, nausea, or other unpleasant effects.

If the too free indulgence in such intemperate eating has deranged digestion, causing dyspepsia and biliousness, attended with a sense of fullness or bloating after eating, coated tongue, bitter or bad taste in mouth in the morning, on arising, drowsiness after meals, indescribable feeling of dread, or of impending calamity and hypochondria—then you need to follow up the use of the "Pellets" with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, to tone up the stomach, invigorate the liver, and set all the processes of digestion at work. While curing indigestion, it purifies the blood, cleansing the system from all humors and blood-poisons—no matter of what name or nature, or from what cause arising. There is nothing similar to it in composition or approaching it in results. Therefore, don't be duped and induced to take some substitute, said to be "just as good," that the dealer may make a larger profit.

Manufactured by WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

$500 OFFERED by the manufacturers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, for an incurable case of Catarrh in the Head.

Time Table in Effect November 17, 1889.

EASTWARD.

STATIONS.	12* p.m.	2* p.m.	8* a.m.	10* a.m.	16* a.m.	24* p.m.
Susp. Bridge...Lv.	4.20	6.50		7.55		
Niagara Falls	4.30	6.05		8.03		
Buffalo	5.20	7.30		9.00		
Dunkirk	3.35			7.05		
Salamanca	5.35		5.32	8.45		
Olean	6.13		6.04	9.00		
Rochester...Lv.	5.20	8.15		9.45		
Bath	8.16					
Hornellsville	8.40	10.23	8.02	12.01	6.00	4.00
Addison	9.33	10.30		1.02	6.53	4.59
Corning	9.54	11.34	9.03	1.23	7.15	5.21
Elmira	10.20	12.04	9.34	1.55	7.50	6.05
Waverly	10.55		10.03	2.18	8.25	6.42
Owego	11.31	1.07	10.36	2.52	9.03	7.21
Binghamton	11.55	1.46	11.16	3.31	9.45	8.20
	a.m.		p.m.	p.m.		
Albany	4.50		3.30	8.40		
	p.m.		p.m.	p.m.		
Boston	12.10		9.55	6.15		
Susquehanna	1.00	2.33	12.01	4.30	10.45	9.15
Carbondale...Arr.	3.25	3.25		6.15		
Scranton...Arr.	11.54	11.54		9.15		
Hancock	2.00		12.56	5.28		
Honesdale	10.15			9.20		
Port Jervis	5.25			8.20		
New York...Arr.	7.22	8.30	5.45	10.37		

Additional Local Trains Eastward.

No. 8 leaves Binghamton 7.10, Susquehanna 7.55, Carbondale 9.30, Scranton 11.54, Hancock 9.04, Honesdale 1.50, Port Jervis 12.15, arriving at New York 3.37 p. m.

No. 18 leaves Rochester 8.00 a. m., Bath 8.43, Corning 9.17, arriving at Elmira 10.00 a. m.

WESTWARD.

STATIONS.	1* a.m.	5* p.m.	7* p.m.	29* a.m.	3* a.m.	15* p.m.
New York...Lv.	9.00	3.00	6.00	7.00	8.30	
Port Jervis	12.20	6.00	8.49	12.30	11.50	
Honesdale	11.00	5.55				
Hancock	2.30	8.05		4.18	2.02	
Scranton...Lv.	10.00	5.10				10.00
Carbondale...Lv.	11.10	6.15				11.10
Susquehanna	3.29	9.10	11.49	6.05	3.05	1.30
	p.m.	a.m.				
Boston	11.00	8.30			3.00	
Albany...Lv.	8.35	4.00			10.50	
Binghamton	3.55	10.05	12.30	6.50	3.55	2.20
Owego	4.43	10.33		7.34	4.39	3.03
Waverly	5.14	10.55		8.22	5.15	3.49
Elmira	5.45	11.20	1.56	9.05	5.31	4.23
Corning	6.12	11.50	2.24	9.49	6.27	5.12
Addison	6.32			10.16	6.51	5.36
Hornellsville	7.28	1.20	3.36	1.00	8.05	6.45
Bath...Arr.	7.29		5.09		8.01	
Rochester...Arr.	10.05		7.30		11.00	
Olean	10.06	3.17		3.22	10.33	
Salamanca	10.47	3.54		4.00	11.53	
Dunkirk...Arr.				6.00	1.10	
Buffalo	10.25		6.17	7.43	11.25	
Niagara Falls	12.11				2.10	
Susp. Bridge Arr.	12.19		7.26		2.25	

Additional Local Trains Westward.

No. 11 leaves Susquehanna 5.55 p. m., Binghamton 7.01, Owego 7.54, Waverly 8.41, Elmira 9.27, Corning 10.30, Addison 11.05, Hornellsville 12.10 p. m.

No. 27 leaves Elmira 1.40 p. m., Corning 2.15, Bath 3.01, Rochester 5.55, arriving at Buffalo 7.45 p. m.

*Daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

L. P. FARMER, G. P. Agt., New York.

W. J. MURPHY, Gen'l Supt., Jersey City.

S. T. SEELY, Div. Passenger Agent, Elmira.

L. C. WOOD, Ticket Agent, Elkland, Pa.

TIOGA DIVISION.

109	107	105	STATIONS.	102	104	106
Westward.				Eastward.		
p.m.	a.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
5.43	9.50	6.15	Lv. Elmira Ar.	9.35	5.10	6.20
6.27	10.33	7.35	Millerton	8.58	4.15	5.38
7.07	11.15	9.10	Lawrenceville	8.17		5.00
7.46	11.53	11.05	Mansfield	7.31	2.15	4.21
8.10	12.35	1.00	Blossburg	7.05	1.15	3.47
	1.20	2.30	Ar. Hoytville Lv.		9.10	2.55
p.m.	p.m.	p.m.		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.

Trains leave Blossburg for Morris Run at 6.00 and 9.20 a. m. and 1.00 p. m., and leave Morris Run for Blossburg 6.45 and 10.00 a. m. and 3.15 p. m.

S. T. SEELY, Div. Pass. Agent.

HOME AGAIN!

After an experience of thirty-three years in Elmira and three years on Wall street, New York, the greatest business street in America, I have reopened my own stores, 104 and 106 East Water street, Elmira, N. Y., with the largest and finest stock of

TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES

AND GROCERIES, ...

[illegible]

JOHN KENNEDY

104 & 106 East Water St.,

ELMIRA, N. Y.

PATENTS,

Caveats and Trade Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for Moderate Fees.

Our Office is Opposite U. S. Patent Office. We have no sub-agencies, all business direct, hence can transact patent business in less time and at less cost than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured. A book, "How to Obtain Patents," with ... to actual clients in your State ... sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.,

Opp. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

[illegible]

A Girl With One Stocking.

SENATOR VANCE IN CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

(Composed and arranged for the old spinning-wheel, and respectfully dedicated to that devoted friend of protected machinery and high taxes, the Senator from Rhode Island.)

I.

Our Mary had a little lamb
And her heart was most intent
To make its wool beyond its worth
Bring fifty six per cent.

II.

But a pauper girl across the sea
Had a small lamb also,
Whose wool for less than half that sum
She'd willingly let go.

III.

Another girl, who had no sheep,
Nor stockings wool nor tax,
But money just enough to buy
A pair without the tax.

IV.

Went to the pauper girl to get
Some wool to shield her feet,
And make her stockings free of tax,
But both of wool complete.

VI.

When Mary saw the girl's design,
She straight began to swear
She'd make her buy both wool and tax,
Or let one leg go bare.

VII.

She cried out "protect" me from
That pauper's sheep wool free,
If made to keep both legs warm
What will "encourage" me?

VII.

So it was done and people said
Where'er that poor girl went
One leg was warmed with wool and one
With fifty-six per cent.

VIII.

Now praise to Mary and her lamb,
Who did this scheme invent,
To clothe one-half a girl in wool
And one-half in per cent.

IX.

All honor, too, to Mary's friends,
And all protection's acts;
Who cheaply clothe the rich in wool
And wrap the poor in tax!

QUATERMAIN'S WIFE.

By H. RIDER HAGGARD,

Author of "Colonel Quaritch, V. C.," "Mr. Meeson's Will," "A Tale of Three Lions," "Allan Quatermain," "She," "Jess," etc.

SYNOPSIS OF THE STORY.

This story is supposed to be founded upon a manuscript found in the papers of Allan Quatermain, which were given to the author as literary executor. In it Quatermain tells the story of his love ...

CHAPTER I.—Describes Allan's first meeting, when a child, with Stella Carson at a Christmas gathering. Stella's dress caught fire and Allan extinguished the flames. Stella's mother was Spanish, and she eloped with a cousin, leaving Stella with her father, Squire Carson. He determined to leave England on account of the disgrace, and at about the same time Allan's mother died and Allan's father took him to South Africa, where Mr. Quatermain became a missionary among the Kaffirs. When Allan was 20 his father died.

CHAPTER II.—Allan sold the effects and decided to go on a journey of trade and adventure. Among his ... was a Kaffir named ... a witch doctor. Between him and another witch doctor there had two years before been a fighting contest, which resulted in the death of his combatant.

CHAPTER III.—Details the start of the expedition. Quatermain describes his first elephant hunt.

CHAPTER IV.—Quatermain discovered a large body of Zulus, and was surprised by two of their ... on ... of the ... to shoot both of them and retreated. The Zulus had been following a party of Dutch Boers, consisting of seventeen men, their women and children, and a large number of cattle, with which they were retreating to the north. For safety's sake the cattle and some of the women and children were sent away, while Quatermain, the witch doctor and some of the Boers remained. The next morning, by a ruse, Quatermain and Indaba-zimbi escaped by the Zulus.

CHAPTER V.—Quatermain discovered that Indaba-zimbi had betrayed him into the hands of the Zulus, who at first offered him no harm. The camp of the Boers was attacked and destroyed. One little child only was saved alive and Quatermain preserved her by fighting a duel with a young Zulu warrior. The witch doctor had said that Quatermain was a spirit. The Zulus determined to kill him, but were prevented by Indaba, who pretended himself to kill Quatermain and then bring him to life again. This frightened the Zulus, and Indaba and Quatermain, with the child, made their escape.

CHAPTER VI.—Describes the manner of escape of Quatermain with the witch doctor and Tota, the child. Indaba said "Go north," prophesying that friends would be found there. Quatermain obeyed, though against his judgment. They crossed a broad desert, where there was no water, and at its end they became unconscious. When they recovered, they were being cared for by Stella Carson, whose life Quatermain saved when a child, and who was now a beautiful young woman. Since early childhood she had lived in the wilds of Africa with her father, never having seen but one other Englishman.

CHAPTER VII.—Stella was accompanied by a woman called Hendrika, who was captured by baboons when a child and rescued by Stella's father. Hendrika and Indaba quarreled, and Hendrika objected to Quatermain's being taken to Stella's home, but was overruled. The home of Mr. Carson, who was sick at this time, was a marvel of white marble buildings, built like Zulu huts, only much larger. No one knew who built them; Carson found them ready to his hand when he settled there.

that the light fell on me. The old gentleman on the couch rose with some difficulty and bowed with much courtesy. He was a fine-looking old man, with deep-set dark eyes, a pale face, that bore many traces of physical and mental suffering, and a long white beard.

"Be welcome, sir," he said. "It is long since we have seen a white face in these wilds, and yours, if I am not mistaken, is that of an Englishman. There has been no Englishman here for ten years, and he, I grieve to say, was an outcast flying from justice," and he bowed again and stretched out his hand.

I looked at him, and then of a sudden his name flashed back into my mind. I took his hand.

"How do you do, Mr. Carson?" I said.

He started back as though he had been stung.

"Who told you that name?" he cried. "It is a dead name. Stella, is it you? I forbade you to let it pass your lips."

"I did not speak it, father. I have never spoken it," she answered.

"Sir," I broke in, "if you will allow me, I will show you how I came to know your name. Do you remember many years ago coming into the study of a clergyman in Oxfordshire and telling him that you were going to leave England for ever?"

He bowed his head.

"And do you remember a little boy who sat upon the hearthrug writing with a pencil?"

"I do," he said.

"Sir, I was that boy, and my name is Allan Quatermain. Those children who lay sick are all dead, their mother is dead, and my father, your old friend, is dead also. Like you he emigrated, and last year he died in the Cape. But this is not all the story. After many adventures I, one Kaffir, and a little girl, lay senseless and dying in the bad lands, where we had wandered for days without water, and there we should have perished, but your daughter Miss"—

"Call her Stella," he broke in, hastily. "I cannot bear to hear that name. I have forsworn it."

"Miss Stella found us by chance and saved our lives."

"By chance, did you say, Allan Quatermain?" he answered. "There is little chance in this; such chances spring from another will than ours. Welcome, Allan, son of my old friend. Here we live as it were in a hermitage, with Nature for our only friend, but such as we have is yours, and for as long as you will take it. But you must be starving, talk no more. Stella, it is time for food. To-morrow we will talk."

To tell the truth I can recall very little more of the events of that evening. A kind of dizzy weariness overmastered me. I remember sitting at a table next to Stella, and eating heartily, and then I remember nothing more.

I awoke to find myself lying on a comfortable bed in a hut built and fashioned on the same model as the center one. While I was wondering what time it was, a native came bringing some clean clothes on his arm, and, luxury of luxuries, produced a bath hollowed from wood. I rose feeling a very different man; my strength had come back again to me. I dressed and, following a covered passage, found myself in the center hut. Here the table was set for breakfast with all manner of good things, such as I had not seen for many a month, which I contemplated with healthy satisfaction. Presently I looked up, and there before me was a more delightful sight, for standing in one of the doorways which led to the sleeping huts was Stella, leading little Tota by the hand.

She was very simply dressed in a loose blue dress, with wide collar, and girdled in at the waist by a little leather belt. In the bosom of her robe was a bunch of orange blooms, and her rippling hair was tied in a single knot behind her shapely head. She greeted me with a smile, asking me how I had slept, and then held out the child for me to kiss. Under her loving care the child had been quite transformed. She was neatly dressed in a garment of the same stuff that Stella wore, her fair hair was brushed; indeed, had it not been for the sun blisters on her face and hands, one would scarcely have believed that this was the same child that Indaba-zimbi and I had dragged for hour after hour through the burning, waterless desert.

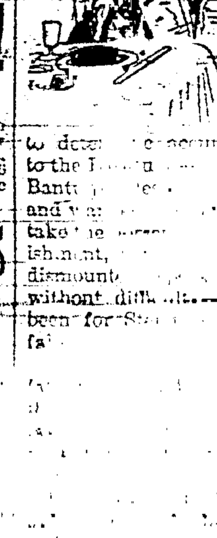
"We must breakfast alone, Mr. Allan," she said. "My father is so upset by your arrival that he will not get up yet. Oh, you cannot tell how thankful I am that you have come. I have been so anxious about him of late. He grows weaker and weaker; it seems to me as though the strength were ebbing away from him. Now he scarcely leaves the kraal; I have to manage everything about the farm, and he does nothing but read and think."

Just then Hendrika entered, bearing a jug of coffee in one hand and of milk in the other, which she sat down upon the table, casting a look of little love at me as she did so.

"Be careful, Hendrika; you are spilling the coffee," said Stella. "Don't you wonder how we come to have coffee here, Mr. Allan? I will tell you—we grow it. That was my idea. Oh, I have lots of things to show you. You don't know what we have managed to do in the time that we have been here. You see, we have plenty of labor, for the people about look upon my father as their chief."

"Yes," I said, "but how do you get all of these luxuries of civilization?" and I pointed to the ... the crockery, and ...

CHAPTER VIII.



At LENGTH the last platform, or terrace, was reached, and we pulled up outside the wall surrounding the central group of marble huts—for so I must call them, for want of a better name. Our approach had been observed by a crowd of natives, whose race I have never been able to determine accurately; they belonged to the ... peaceful ... of the Bantu ... Zulu and ... take ... ishment ... dismount ... without difficulty ... been for St...

[illegible]

In the ... and facing the gateway was a ... door, rather rudely fashioned of ... a beautiful reddish wood that had ... appearance of having been ... Stella opened it and we entered. The interior of the hut was the size of a large and lofty room, the walls being formed of plain polished marble. It was lighted somewhat dimly, but quite effectively, by peculiar openings in the roof, from which the rain was excluded by overhanging eaves. The marble floor was ... with native mats and skins of ... and against the ... chairs ... with ... on which ...

[illegible]

... more than thirty miles from ... Book she answered. ... Mr. A... with one ... first Englishman that I ... I suppose that I must seem very wild and savage ... I have had one advantage—a good education. My father has taught me everything, and perhaps I know some things that you don't. I can read French and German for instance. I think that my father's first idea was to let me run wild altogether, but he gave it up.

"And don't you wish to go into the world?" I asked.

"Sometimes," she said, "when I get lonely. But perhaps my father is right ...

[illegible]

pany us on our walk if Stella would give him an arm.

So we started, and after us came Hendrika with Tota and old Indaba-zimbi, whom I found sitting outside as fresh as paint. Nothing could tire that old man.

The view from the platform was almost as beautiful as that from the lower ground looking up to the peak. The marble kraals, as I have said, faced west, consequently all the upper terrace lay in the shadow of the great peak till nearly 11 o'clock in the morning, which was a great advantage in that warm latitude. First we walked through the garden, which was beautifully cultivated, and one of the most productive that I ever saw. There were three or four natives working in it, and they all saluted my host as "Baba," or father. Then we visited the other two groups of marble huts. One of these was used for stables and outbuildings, the other as storehouses, the center hut having been, however, turned into a chapel. Mr. Carson was not ordained, but he earnestly tried to convert the natives, most of whom were refugees who had come to him for shelter, and he had practiced the more elementary rites of the church for so long that I think he began to believe that he really was a clergyman. For instance, he always married those of his people who would consent to a monogamous existence, and baptized their children.

When we had examined these wonderful remains of antiquity, the marble huts, and admired the orange trees, the vines and fruits which thrive like weeds in this marvelous soil and climate, we descended to the next platform and saw the farming operations in full swing. I think that it was the best farm I have ever seen in Africa. There was ample water for purposes of irrigation, the grass lands below gave pasturage for hundreds of head of cattle and horses, and, for natives, the people were most industrious. Moreover, the whole place was managed by Mr. Carson on the co-operative system; he only took a tithe of the produce—indeed, in this land of teeming plenty, what was he to do with more? Consequently the tribesmen, who, by the way, called themselves the "Children of Thomas," were able to accumulate considerable wealth. All their disputes were referred to their "father," and he also was judge of offenses and crimes. Some were punished by imprisonment, whipping and loss of goods, other and graver transgressions by expulsion from the community, a fiat which to one of these favored natives must have seemed as heavy as the decree that drove Adam from the Garden of Eden.

Old Mr. Carson leaned upon his daughter's arm and contemplated the scene with pride.

"I have done all this, Allan Quatermain," he said. "When renouncing civilization first, I wandered here by chance; seeking a home in the remotest places in the world, I found this lonely spot a wilderness. Nothing was to be seen except the site, the domes of the marble huts and the wattle falls. I took possession of the huts. I cleared the patch of garden land and planted the orange grove. I had only six natives then, but by degrees others joined me; now my tribe is a thousand strong. Here we live in profound peace and plenty. I have all I need, and I ask no more. Heaven has prospered me so far—may it be so to the end, which for me draws nigh. And now I am tired and will go back. If you wish to see the old quarry and the mouth of the ancient mines, Stella will show them to you. No, my love, you need not trouble to come. I can manage alone. Look, some of the head men are waiting to see me."

So he went, but still followed by Hendrika and Indaba-zimbi we turned, and, walking along the bank of one of the rivers, passed up behind the marble kraals, and came to the quarry, whence the material had been cut in some remote age. The pit opened up a very thick seam of the whitest and most beautiful marble. I know another like it in Natal. But by whom it had been worked I cannot say. Not by natives, that is certain, though the builders of the kraals had condescended to borrow the shape of native huts for their model. The only relic of those builders that I ever saw was a highly finished bronze pick axe which Stella found one day in the quarry. After we had examined the quarry we climbed the slope of the hill till we came to the mouth of the ancient mines situated in a kind of gorge. I believe them to have been silver mines. The gorge was long and narrow, and the moment we entered it there rose from every side a sound of grunting and barking that was almost enough to deafen one. I knew what it was at once; the whole place was filled with baboons, which clambered down the rocks towards us from every direction, in a manner that struck me as being unnaturally fearless. Stella clung to my arm.

"It is very silly of me," she whispered. "I am not at all nervous, but I cannot bear the sight of those animals ever since they killed Hendrik. I always think that there is something human about them."

Meanwhile the baboons came nearer, talking to each other as they came. Tota began to cry, and clung to Stella. Stella clung to me, while I and Indaba-zimbi put as bold a front on the matter as we could. Only Hendrika stood looking at the brutes with an unconcerned smile on her monkey face. When the great apes were quite near, she suddenly called out aloud. Instantly they stopped their hideous clamor as though at a word of command. Then Hendrika addressed ...

[illegible]

To be continued.

The Kind of Tea She Wanted.

A St. Paul merchant gave the following to a *Dome* ... reporter as the reason why he cut a piece of goods in two and sold one portion at a high and the other at a low price. "Twenty-five years ago I was a sub-clerk in a general store in Kalamazoo, Michigan. The head salesman sent me down ... do up a pound of tea ... In ... five ... with ...

[illegible]

A HORNED DEMON OF THE PLAINS.

The Monster Bull That Runs Wild Over Northern Nevada.

It is doubtful if any land animal of this age outside the elephant and rhinoceros, equals in size the fully developed members of the bovine family. Few of them are granted the opportunity of attaining full size, as they either go to the butcher shop when 3 or 4 years old or are transformed by the knife from the deep voiced and broad-necked head of the tribe into the plodding ox and set to dragging logs to mill or pulling the plow. Even the king of the herd falls a victim to the canned beef market before his time, and is replaced by younger and more vigorous blood. Perhaps the finest specimen of his race on this continent is an immense blue bull that roams at large over the Madeline Plains, and has for years been the dread of the herdsmen, who have to gather cattle twice a year in that country. Madeline Plains is a high table land on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevadas, extending from Honey Valley nearly to Goose Lake, devoted to the cattle and horse business almost exclusively. Farms are few and far between, and this beast had abundant freedom to develop. He escaped the branding iron and knife while a youngster, and now has passed entirely beyond the control of the methods and appliances of the cowboy's art. No corral will hold him, and a dozen horsemen could not handle him, even if they could get their ropes on him. He is, from all reports, fully as large as any of the animals that are exhibited as curiosities, and unlike them, his development is superb. While their ten-acre pastures gave them room to feed, his range was over whole counties, and his action is like that of a deer or a race-horse compared with theirs. He has been heard of in widely separated parts of the country. Dr. Patterson, of Cedarville, says he broke into a field in Surprise Valley one night and ate up a whole crop of sugar-cane. Ed Ferris, at Honey Lake, had him with a lot of beef cattle, in a corral once, but he walked through it as if it were made of old newspapers. Lew Clark got a rope over one horn and his nose, but the steer was walking away with horse and rider so fast that he had to let go and lose his line. Allen Bragg saw him once in Dixie Valley and Senator Fred Cox on Pit river.

When the mountains are snowed under his lordship betakes himself to the rich bunch grass of Nevada, and graces the ranges of Louis Dean and Ward Brothers with his presence, and has been seen by Col. C. H. E. Hardin's vaqueros as far east as Quinn River. There seems to be nothing in the country that he fears, and neither man nor animal can tame him. He has been shot at often, but his thick skull sheds bullets as a duck's back does hail, and unless a chance shot reaches the heart he is pretty sure to die of old age. John Fleckenstein declares that he saw him and old "Clubfoot," the gigantic grizzly, come together in Sardine Valley a few years ago, which must have been something to behold. They had both been invincible up to that hour, and each was ready for anything that came before him. The bull seemed to get first scent of an enemy, and began to paw the ground and bellow. Old Clubfoot accepted the challenge and marched proudly out into the open and waited for the charge which came plenty soon. He reared up on his haunches and received his enemy with a blow on the side of the head that resounded like a note from a drum, but the momentum of the flying animal was too great, and the bear took a tumble clear over himself. He rose in a rage, and before the bull had time to turn he was upon him, tearing his sides with tooth and claw. The air was filled with dust, and the woods echoed and re-echoed with the roars of the bear and the bellowing of his foe. Blood flowed from both and the horns were tearing the shaggy coat of bruin as severely as the claws were those of the bovine. The fight resulted in a draw and John says each seemed to have had enough, as he sadly took his several roads; but as old Clubfoot has never been seen since it is supposed that the terrible thrusts from the sharp horns and beating from the thick skull were too much for him, and he crawled away and died. The last place the bull was heard of was in the hills beyond Snowstorm Canon, but he may turn up nearer home, as Jim Miller offers $50 for him, dead or alive, and Mr. Bragg $10 for his hide. From all accounts his horns would be a noble trophy of the chase, as they are said to be very long, and extend in a handsome curve far out in each side of his head.—*Reno Gazette.*

Fighting The Apaches.

James Payne of Arizona can tell more about the bloodthirsty Apaches in a minute than any other man. The Apaches have raided Mr. Payne's ranch three times and stolen any amount of stock.

"You can't depend upon them," said the rancher. "Just as soon as they get back Geronimo will lead them to San Carlos Agency and then the trouble will begin. At their feasts they drink a grain whisky which makes them crazy. They start out on plundering expeditions. If they are removed it will be against the wishes of the people of Arizona and New Mexico."

With Mr. Payne is J. B. Shepard. He is the champion Indian story-teller of the West. Speaking of Gen. Crook he said: "I ... never forget wh... ...

[illegible]

throwing off our coats and rolling ... the Apaches ... taking advantage of ... a ... I had a ... pretty handy with the big knife I more than held my own. I had just laid out my tenth man when I felt a touch on the elbow. The air was ... with Indian hair you could not see the sun and I asked:

"Who is there?"

"... Crook," was the reply.

"What is it sir?"

"I wish to restrain you," spoke the General. "There is nothing I admire so much as a good fighter, you know that Jim, but when it comes to turning this little ... on the prairie into a slaughter house I kick."

[illegible]

THE GREYHOUND.

A Southern California Method of Hunting the Jack-Rabbit of the West.

The greyhound is becoming a popular dog in America, and coursing clubs are being formed throughout the country, dogs being imported at great expense. In certain regions of California the hare exists in myriads and the ranchers keep the greyhounds to run them off, so it is natural that Californians should believe that they have some of the fastest dogs in the country. How fast can they run? A good greyhound has been known to run four miles in twelve minutes. "Silk" has caught a hare within one hundred and fifty feet of the start, and as for "Mouse," now fat and heavy, I have run the fastest horse I could find against her, and she was always just ahead, looking back as if to say, "Why don't you come?" The pace of the dogs is illustrated by the fact that two of them when running in a vineyard came into collision; light and slender as the animals were, one dog's neck was broken and the other hound was seriously injured.

Coursing is by no means a new sport. Not only is it an old English custom, but even in the ancient carvings of Thebes we find the greyhound. Among the ancients, chasing the hare with these dogs was considered a noble sport, for the greyhound has an aristocratic mien, and is the type of refinement and culture among dogs. True coursing differs materially from the methods of the hunt described, and often degenerates into a sport carried on simply for gain. It was first organized as a sport by Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, in the time of Elizabeth, and the old rules are to some extent followed in England to-day. In these, the various efforts of the dogs in turning the hare count, and numbers of dogs contest, one with another, to a finish. In America, coursing clubs rarely, if ever, run the dogs in narrow inclosures, as it is thought unsportsmanlike not to give the hare every advantage. Certainly, such is the spirit of the sport in Southern California.

The hare runs as fast as the dogs, but as he lacks their endurance he takes them up slopes and over rough country, displaying great cunning. One hare, which I have chased a number of times, invariably ran in a wide circle, finally leading the dogs among the rocks, and escaping in a thick grove. This little animal is indebted to me for much exercise, and I have no doubt he enjoyed the running. The hare being smaller and lighter can turn more quickly, and the best dog is the one that can most adroitly meet these quick changes of direction. The pack is rushing along when the hare suddenly turns at a right angle; poor dogs overrun and take a wide turn and, before they can recover, the hare is far away. Still, a good dog will lose but little. Once my dog had almost caught a hare, when the cunning animal darted to a tree and began to run around it in a circle, while I stopped and looked on. Mouse could not make the turns so quickly, and apparently soon became dizzy, for, as the hare ran off, she came to me very much embarrassed at my laughter. Another time I saw a Jack turn suddenly, dodge Mouse's snap at him, and dart between her legs and away.

The greyhound, running by sight alone, shows remarkable sagacity in following the game, leaping into the air, as we have seen, looking sharply about, and using its intelligence in a marvelous way. When a hare is caught, he is killed instantly and tossed into the air, the other dogs recognizing the winner's rights and rarely making an attempt to touch the game after the death.

Besides being shapely and beautiful, the greyhound has both courage and affection. It will run down a deer or wolf as quickly as a hare, and is ferocious in its anger with a large foe. My dogs are remarkably affectionate and intelligent, extremely sensitive to kindness or rebuke. The moment the house is opened in the morning, Mouse, if not forbidden, rushes up-stairs, pushes open my door, and greets me as if we had been separated for months. Then she will dart into my dressing-room and reappear with a shoe, or a leggin, if she can find it, and present it to me, wagging her tail and saying plainly, "Come, it's time to be up; a fine day for a run!"

The death of the hare is not considered an important feature, the pleasure being derived from watching the movements of the dogs, their magnificent bursts of speed, the turns and stops, their strategy in a hundred ways, and especially from the enjoyment of riding over the finest winter country in the world.—*C. F. Holder, in St. Nicholas.*

"Stone that the Builders Rejected."

It was in the billiard-room of the Union League Club, and the topic of conversation was Millet's "Angelus." "I never hear that artist's name," said an old gentleman gloomily puffing his cigar, "without realizing that I once made a stupendous fool of myself. Many years ago William Hunt, the painter, came to me and said: 'Why don't you order a picture from Millet. He is a genius and a poor man. He needs money and his picture will be worth double what you pay for it some day.' Acting on Hunt's suggestion, I wrote to Millet offering him $500 for a picture. Five hundred in those days was a good deal of money, and I thought my commission to an unknown French artist was rather generous. I ... forgotten ... about the matter, ... matter. I received a ... that he had ... commission, but that ... one he thought ... at what I ...

[illegible]

She Has a Temper.

... begged for an instant since the first day he ... ago. She unfortunately ... happiness as well as his ... a temper like gunpowder. The following little family dialogue ... between them the other morning just after breakfast during one of her lucid intervals. It leaked out no matter how:

"Tell me," said he, "just for my own curiosity, how it happened that I never discovered this unhappy weakness in you in our courtship days when I thought you a paragon of perfection? How did you ever manage to restrain yourself?"

The perfect ... a few moments ... and then, ... dropped her graceful ... on his sturdy shoulder ...

[illegible]

FARM, FIELD AND GARDEN.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF PROGRESSIVE CULTIVATORS.

An Improvement in the Rotation of Crops Suggested by Which No Serious Loss of Time Occurs While the Land Is Lying Idle.

In a large portion of the farming of the United States the common rotation is corn on inverted grass sod the first year, oats, barley or peas the second year; wheat the third, followed with clover and timothy with the wheat and succeeding it. The grass is mowed the following year, then pastured one or more, as more or less pasture is needed. The defect in this course is in the occupancy of the ground through a large portion of the autumn after the ripening of the corn and the crop of oats is not the best one for preceding the wheat, nor is it the best one for accompanying the seeding with grass by omitting wheat and making the course one year shorter.

An improvement over the above, suggested by Country Gentleman, is a rotation as follows: 1. Corn on sod. 2. Rye, plowed under the next spring. 3. Ensilage corn, followed in autumn by 4. Winter wheat, seeded to timothy and clover. One year in meadow, and one, two or three years in pasture, as the domestic animals may require.

A modification of the course is effected by omitting the wheat and seeding to clover and grass with the winter rye, which has been long proved one of the best grain crops with which to sow grass seed. If the grain ripens, there is still abundant time for the growth of a good autumn crop of clover, or if the rye is cut as soon as the heads appear, for ensilage, a still longer season of growth is given the young clover before winter. There is no ensilage crop equal in quantity to corn, but rye has some other special advantages.

The following short rotation may be adopted for this treatment: 1. Corn on sod; 2. Rye, for ensilage, seeded to clover, 3. Clover and timothy two or more years. Or, if a large area of rye is sown, a part of it may be plowed under for an enriching crop, at or near the same time that the other portion is put in the silo. The first named portion may be treated with the following course: 1. Corn on sod; 2. Rye plowed in; 3. Ensilage corn; 4. Wheat, followed by grass and clover. The second may be, 1. Corn on sod; 2. Rye; 3. Clover and grass, continued long enough to be even in years with the other portion. The above are offered in way of suggestions rather than fixed courses, to be modified by each cultivator as best suits his own special case.

Onions from Seed.

To have the best onions they must be raised from the seed. Sow now in very rich mellow soil in drills fifteen inches apart and four or five inches between each seed. Cover about half an inch and press the earth round the seed by a plank as already recommended for celery. When the plants are well up thin to ten inches apart. Soak the seed for a day before they are put in the ground. Be sure not to sow the seed thickly, as the thinning process injures the plants that are left. Cultivate very shallow so as not to cut the roots. Fowl house manure is well adapted for onions, concludes Southern Farm, authority for the above.

Failure in Peach Culture.

Among the prolific causes of failure in peach culture are a wet soil and subsoil, excessive richness of the land, allowing the trees to overbear, and neglected cultivation. To which should be added a climate where the fruit buds are often, or generally, killed by the cold of winter, and which is only remedied by selection of proper locality. This is often accomplished by choosing elevations near freezing water or by selecting hills instead of frosty valleys, but a wet or water soaked soil even on an elevated site may be more unfavorable. A good natural drainage is important.

Fertilizers for Grape Vines.

A Pennsylvania grape grower tells American Cultivator that: After much experimenting for five years with fertilizers I have found the following satisfactory: Cow manure, nitrate of potash, sulphate of iron, lime and salt. The salt, copperas and potash are applied early in spring as soon as the ground opens, the lime after a rain, and lastly the manure. Good cultivation has followed through the summer, and I have almost wholly escaped rot and mildew, while the vines of my neighbors were, with few exceptions, infested with them.

The Dust in Hay.

There is, as all farmers know, more or less dust in all hay, and this, if taken into the lungs, is very injurious to horses fed on it. Clover hay and that of timothy cut in the bloom are especially liable to be dusty, and often give horses the heaves when fed on either of these. Slightly wetting the hay will prevent this injury. The better way is to cut the hay, slightly moisten it, and throw on it a little corn and oats ground together, taking care not to give more than will be eaten clean at each feed. Between meals the rack may be filled with fresh straw, which the horse will pick over, and which may then be used for bedding.

One Remedy ...

A Georgia correspondent vouches for ... remedy for horn ... from ...

[illegible]

The Holstein ... represent the smallest breed of cattle ever imported to this country. They have been found too small for profit, hence are of rare occurrence.

Milk sweet or sour is excellent for fowls.

Merits of Thoroughbred Fowls.

Southern Cultivator enumerates the merits of thoroughbred fowls as follows: Rapidity of growth, ... weight and flesh, ... beauty, and, above all, superiority in egg production for a thoroughbred hen of the best laying ...

[illegible]

THE POULTRY YARD.

Opinions by The Southern Cultivator on the Value of Breeds.

The Langshans lay best in winter. They give a goodly number of eggs and are excellent table birds.

The Brahmas come next—the light variety of this class excelling the dark.

The Partridge Cochins are the best layers of the Cochin class; the buffs the best table fowls; the whites, blacks and Partridge follow the buffs for meat.

The Plymouth Rocks are good layers and capital table fowls. So are the Wyandottes, but they will lay more eggs than the Rocks. All the American birds are good, and come near all purpose fowls.

The Houdans and the whole French class are excellent layers and grand market birds.

The Leghorns, Minorcas, Spanish, Andalusians and Hamburgs are the fowls with big egg records, but they are not worth much for eating.

The Dorkings are non-superior for flesh qualities.

The White Leghorns, Minorcas, Spanish and Houdans lay the largest eggs.

The Brown Leghorns lay the most eggs of the Leghorn family, but they are smaller.

The Javas recommend themselves as table birds, and very readily assume fat.

The Jersey Blues are not highly recommended either as egg producers or table birds.

The Polish are the handsomest of fowls, excellent layers, but not recommended for the table.

The Hamburgs are persistent layers, but of no account for the table.

The American Dominiques are the original American fowl. They are good layers and table birds, and just the farmer's fowl.

The game class are second to none for table use, and also possess a creditable egg record.

Harrowing Wheat in the Spring.

We have made repeated trials with harrowing wheat in the spring with a smoothing harrow. The work being done first as soon as the ground was sufficiently hard and dry, and again when about a foot high. Breaking the hardened crust and making a fine mellow surface among the plants had obviously an excellent effect; the heads of wheat were longer than usual, and the increase was estimated at five bushels more per acre than unharrowed wheat. The last harrowing was accompanied with the sowing of clover seed, which succeeded well and produced a good growth. At the last harrowing the harrow was passed over the wheat twice, the first before sowing the clover seed and the last after the operation. Any slant tooth harrow, with numerous fine teeth, will answer. The teeth need not be sharp, provided they are sufficiently so to mellow the crust; generally, however, the sharper the better.—*Country Gentleman.*

Points in Butter Making.

Tests made at the West Virginia experiment station seem to show:

That sweet cream should be churned at a considerably lower temperature than acid cream.

That when the temperature is properly adjusted the fat is more fully recovered in churning sweet cream than in churning sour cream.

That the butter is much easier freed from milk and requires less working.

That the flavor is genuine butter flavor, dependent more upon food and less upon uncontrollable changes in acidifying the cream.

The Apiary.

The cover is one of the important parts of the hive. There are a great variety in use, such as enameled cloth, or oilcloth, straw and other mats, etc., lying on the frames or sections. These mats or cloths are very inconvenient—make double work, and, most of all, are death traps, for at some unexpected time the bees will find a little corner or hole to get into the cap or space above the cloth, and when you open it you will be horrified to find a pint or more of dead bees.

The only hive cover that is convenient and will save the lives of the bees, is a plain, good board, with two cross pieces nailed or screwed on top, at each end, to keep it from warping. There must be a bee space on top of the brood frames, and on top of the sections, and you can lay the cover on and be through, with no tying or adjusting of mats.

Some bee keepers object to the board because so many bees are smashed; but I can open and close ten hives with flat board covers, in the same time that it takes to open and close five hives with a cap and mat, and with killing only one-tenth as many bees. The flat board is also cheaper, and more easily made.

Some will want a cap to put a cushion in, in winter; but I simply add a brood chamber, and have the space I desire for winter, and am not bothered with it when I do not need it. I was never troubled with bracecombs in the bee space under the cover, if made of the proper size; but when using a mat, the bees would work until they had a space arranged to suit themselves, and had the mat secured from side to side.

Instructive Items in Sheep Husbandry.

At one of the farmers' institutes an experienced sheep breeder of New York state gave expression to the following: The Merino must be the basis of ... sheep husbandry. The fines... produced ... ern st...

[illegible]

Management of Blackberries.

At a meeting of Indiana horticulturists Mr. N. Ohmer gave the following as the result of long and extensive experience: When the bushes have grown to about three feet high, and early in the season, the laterals are clipped back not to exceed eight or ten inches. This will require the ... be so much larger as to bring ... to the Snyder, and Mr. Oh... any ... he had ever tried ...

[illegible]

THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1890.

FRED K. ...LEY, FRANK COVERLEY, Editors and Publishers.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The following named persons are announced as candidates for the office specified below, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
HARRY D. WHEELER, of Delmar
C. H. TREMAINE, of Lawrence

I hereby announce myself as a Democratic candidate for County Commissioner
C. H. DEWITT, Mainesburg, Pa.

THE bill to appropriate $75,000 to make good the money stolen by Silcott is a law, and the Congressmen who lost their November salaries have all been paid.

—ACCORDING to a Washington dispatch, the Republicans yesterday changed two of the most important items in the McKinley tariff bill. Both hides and sugar have again been placed on the free list but the committee has adopted a provision, looking to the payment of a bounty of two cents a pound on domestic sugar. The bill has been sent to the House and referred to the Committee of the Whole. The sugar men are not pleased with the bill.

If free raw hides have increased the prosperity of the leather industry of the country, why will not free raw materials also increase the prosperity of all manufacturing interests? Let us have all raw material free, but place an equitable tariff on manufactured goods—just enough to cover the difference in wages paid in this country and Europe. This will prevent the formation and growth of trusts and combines. This isn't free trade which our Republican friends worry so much about, but tariff reform; and tariff reform is opposed by all the monopolists from whom the fat was fried by Quay & Co., in 1888.

LANCASTER is one of the richest and best producing counties in the State, and yet the farmers are failing by the hundreds. Where are the glorious good times promised by the Republican spouters previous to the last Presidential election? The present wave of Republican prosperity means good times for the sheriff and the assignee, but not for the farmer, whose strength is being sapped by the monopolistic tariff. Protection journals tell us that the condition of the farmer will be bettered by increasing the duty on farm produce. This is impossible. The imports of this description last year amounted to but one thousandth part of the exports. Honest tariff reform will help the farmer, and honest tariff reform is coming at no distant day in the future.

THE Philadelphia *Record*, which never talks for the mere purpose of hearing itself speak, says: "And still they come! Not many moons have waxed and waned since the *Record* stood alone in Philadelphia, the single champion of tariff reform. But it is no longer without company. The lively *Times* has altogether jumped the fence into the tariff reform inclosure. The *Evening Telegraph* has one leg over. The *Inquirer* stoutly insists on free hides, and yesterday the *Press* could no longer stand a pricking conscience, but declared itself for free hides. The world do move." Straws are said to indicate the direction of the wind. But these recent converts are not straws; they are entire straw stacks, and plainly tell of the early approach of a cyclone of tariff reform.

THE Philadelphia *Press* asserts that "the Republican party is committed to, and doubtless will, make its own nomination of candidates to be voted for this year." The *Press* is mistaken. The Republican party will not make its own nominations—it will have nothing to say in the matter. Quay has already made the nominations, greatly to the disgust of thousands of reputable Republicans, who, if they support the ticket, will be compelled to endorse Quay and his hideously rotten record. Whether this large and increasing anti-Quay element in the Republican party will support Quay's puppets at the coming election remains to be seen. Several prominent members of the party in this section have already announced that they intend voting the Democratic ticket at the coming election.

WOULDN'T it be as well for the State of Pennsylvania to compel some of the great coal corporations to contribute something to the support of the poor miners, whom these companies have thrown out of work. The conduct of the coal barons of this State is shameless.—*Troy Gazette, Rep.* Wouldn't it be well for you Republicans, who run the Legislature, to also ask these coal barons to pay their share of the taxes as the constitution directs ... The Republicans ... continually howling about their ... and the ... which the coal com... the ... had ... and ... men. It remains to be seen whether the party ... will whip these ... into line.

Mr. HENRY C. LEA, a Philadelphia publisher and civil service reformer, is not pleased with Quay. He has written an open letter to President Harrison calling his attention to the charges against Quay by the New York *World*. Mr. Lea doesn't think it proper for the President to affiliate with such a man as Quay and speaks his mind as follows: "The elections of last November were a ... that the people would not tolerate your methods. You have refused to heed the ... and the elections of next November will emphasize it. The narrow Republican majority in the Lower House will be swept away, and ... half of your administration will be strewn with ... You have rewarded the ... majority ... by ... the chair of Quay ... [illegible]

... sentiment ... To be ... But the fact that there is a ... anti-Quay ... in the county should not be ... The ... wing of the party has given notice that it will ... if Quay's man, Delamater, is nominated for Governor. The aversion to Squires and Losey is equally pronounced. A prominent ... of the anti-Quay element in a conversation with the writer, a few days since, asserted that "the opposition to Quay and his candidates is stronger now than at the recent primary elections." Continuing he said, "If the Democrats don't nominate suitable men in opposition to Squires and Losey we shall be forced to put independent candidates in the field. This step will not be necessary, however, if the Democrats put up suitable men whom we can support for the important positions of Representatives. We have grown sick and tired of voting for men who have repeatedly shown that they did not care to represent us. We now estimate our strength in the county at half the Republican vote, and it doesn't take much of a politician to figure out the result if we shall support the Democratic nominees for Representatives, or even if we shall put up independent candidates. It will be one of these alternatives, as we cannot endorse the men named by the Republican county convention. I do not desire to be styled a bolter; but there are times when forebearance ceases to be a virtue, and this is one of those emergencies, which, while it is to be regretted, has to be honestly and sternly dealt with. Nominate good men and we will stand by you."

The gentleman who uttered the above remarks is something of a politician and is aware of the strength of the anti-Quay element in the county. If his statements are founded on fact, there is a chance that Tioga county may be represented in the next Legislature by men who will not obey the every wish of monopolists, and by men who will not seek to evade facing an issue by a refusal to vote.

DEATH OF SAMUEL J. RANDALL.

His Distinguished Career at an End—A Brief Sketch of His Life.

Hon. Samuel J. Randall, one of Pennsylvania's greatest statesmen, died at Washington last Sunday morning at five o'clock. His last illness dates from last February, and his death had been expected at any time during the past week. His ailment was an abscess of the bowels. Though the attending physicians declined to say definitely, it was known last week that the abscess which had so long been consuming the vital forces of the distinguished Philadelphian had eaten its way into the veins and arteries which could not be reached by any known surgical appliances, and death by the loss of blood and exhaustion was only a question of a few hours. Mr. Randall's death was painless and he was unconscious during the greater part of his last hours.

In the death of Samuel Randall the country lost a man at times narrow in his views, not always clear sighted, but possessed in generous measure of the qualities of true greatness. He was confessedly one of the greatest speakers who ever filled the chair. As a parliamentary leader he has had few if any equals in this generation. After having been for a quarter of a century a member of Congress and always a frugal and economical liver he dies a poor man. He dies honored and lamented, not only by the party of which he was long one of the foremost leaders, but by the nation as well.

In 1884 Mr. Randall was Grover Cleveland's chief opponent for the Democratic nomination, but received only a few votes outside of the Pennsylvania delegation. He supported Mr. Cleveland for election in 1884 and was in harmony with his administration until the issuance of the famous tariff reform message in December, 1887. He then opposed the Mills tariff bill and also antagonized President Cleveland on the dependent pension bill. His illness during the Presidential contest of 1888 prevented him from taking any active part in that memorable struggle, but he favored the re-election of President Cleveland notwithstanding his dissent from the tariff views of the latter. Mr. Randall leaves a wife and three children, two daughters and one son, the latter only 18 years old.

Samuel J. Randall was born at Philadelphia October 10, 1828. He received an academic education and engaged in mercantile pursuits. He was a member of the City Councils at Philadelphia four years, and was a member of the State Senate of Pennsylvania in 1858 and '59. He entered the Thirty-eighth Congress in December, 1863 as a Democrat, and had kept his seat in the House of Representatives ever since that time. He was elected Speaker of the last session of the Forty-fourth, for the Forty-fifth and the Forty-sixth Congresses. At the beginning of the Civil War, Mr. Randall entered the military service in the Light Horse of Philadelphia. In 1863, he was among the troops advanced to Harrisburg as the result of General Lee's invasion of Northern territory. His ... was that of Cornet. When ... announced to Cornet Randall ... Governor Curtin ... [illegible]

A MANUFACTURER'S PLEA.

How High Tariff Taxes Are Oppressing American Industries.

Mr. A. ... Farquhar, the senior member of the ... Farquhar Agricultural Works and long a Republican protectionist, ... includes an elaborate article in the Philadelphia *Record* with the following summary of the blighting effects of high taxes on our industries. He is one of the most experienced manufacturers of the State and he speaks solely in the interests of our Pennsylvania labor and capital.

We even now consume 800 pounds of iron per head, almost 40 per cent of the iron product of the civilized world. When railway building ... up ... next ... cent. Great Britain cannot ... [illegible]

... he thanks ... all the ... his own ... as a warrant for his views.

Our works are ... and exporting ... plows and other agricultural implements and machinery ... of these made wholly of iron and steel, to enable the farmers ... to turn their sharp ... into wheat fields, thus becoming competitors to our American wheat growers in the European market. Our refusal to take their wool thus brings other hardships upon suffering farmers, besides that of making them pay more for their clothes, blankets and carpets. We also ship to Canada, Europe, Australia and Africa.

Now, is it not self-evident that, since we can manufacture in America and export in competition with the world almost every known implement and machine, that we can only require protection to enable us to impose higher prices upon consumers at home? But the advantage, even to the manufacturer, is more than counterbalanced by our tariff laws, which bear with peculiar severity upon exporters. And until President Cleveland's great message of 1887 revived our hope that a reform might ultimately come, I was even ready to try subsidies as a last resort or make shift to revive our commerce. A tallow-dip is better than total darkness, but with the dawn of day the candle is dispensed with.

The subject has a very different aspect now from what it wore before Cleveland's message of promise. With free raw materials, free ships and enlightened navigation laws, and a tariff for revenue only, like that of '57 (if a tariff is needed at all,) our manufacturers would require no protection, our flag would again float upon every sea, our shops be filled with steady work, to be paid for necessarily with good wages.

When the slightest consideration is given to this subject of our pig-iron industry, the insignificance of production as compared to consumption becomes manifest. The entire force engaged in production in this State cannot now exceed 60,000 to 70,000, on each of whom three or four may depend; say 300,000 in all out of over 6,000,000 people. Yet we could not give up making iron if we would. No other State or country can supply us. All that we need to promote the iron and steel industry is that the prices of crude materials should be the same in this country as they are in others, allowing for difference in freight.

Let us now glance at some of the branches of industry in Pennsylvania which have been oppressed by the tax on their materials and by the disadvantage at which they have been placed in being forced by this tax to pay more for them than their competitors. All men are consumers of iron and steel in one sense, since these metals are necessary in every branch of production; hence all are taxed when these crude materials are taxed. In the year 1880 in Pennsylvania 1,456,067 men and women were occupied for gain out of about 4,500,000; now about 2,000,000 out of 6,000,000. Not one in ten of these could be subjected to foreign competition had there never been a protective tariff; and out of this grand total only 35,000 get their meagre living in the production of pig-iron.

The least study of occupation proves this case. The occupations in Pennsylvania in 1880 were:—

Farmers and farm laborers, 301,112. Only a little wool and tobacco could be imported in competition with them were there no tariff; all the rest are taxed on their railways, their farm tools, tin cans, their clothes and all else.

Persons engaged in professional and personal service, 446,713. No foreign product could be imported to interfere with them; yet all were taxed on their iron and steel.

Trade and transportation gave employment to 179,965. If free iron gave more iron at less cost, their work would be increased and not diminished.

Manufacturing, mechanical and mining industries gave occupation to 528,277, of whom 35,000 were engaged in the production of pig-iron; every other person taxed.

But even if every other person occupied in manufacturing should be set off, a part of whose product could be imported, not over one-third could be named. All the rest are taxed, and none benefited.

(See Census of 1880, and also the Analysis of the Industries of Pennsylvania, in that remarkably comprehensive work, "The Distribution of Products," by Edward Atkinson, for further development of this argument.)

The conclusion of the whole matter is this: Whether by means of "protection" or in spite of privation the world's production of iron is now sufficient, no other country can supply this country, and for every ton of rails laid down in a new line of railway in this and in every other country a demand is created every year for more iron than is consumed in laying the track. We have, up to the end of the year 1889, protected the workers of iron of Great Britian and Germany at the cost of our own by taxing our iron while others have been free; their iron has been relatively low in cost while ours has been high, whatever the actual prices may have been. We have given them the trade ... have not even ... textile factory ... this country ... [illegible]

... at last gained supremacy. Since the ... of 1886 the incapacity of ... to supply the demand of the world for iron and steel has been demonstrated. ... that is now needed ... the United States the paramount position ... commerce is free trade in crude materials and in the partly manufactured articles which are required in the processes of our ... industry.

Revenue duties on all other imports and a tax on intoxicants and tobacco will then suffice to meet all our expenses.

"Since the prices of iron and steel have a tendency ... in Europe to a parity with our own, it becomes as much for the interest of the owners of iron mines, blast furnaces, rolling mills and steel works in this country as it is for the consumers to advocate the policy presented in this treatise.

What this country required in order to ... all its ... is the ... is the equalization of ... of all the ... [illegible]

—Greene county has elected Wallace ... delegates to the Democratic State Convention.

—Philadelphia carpet men are in Washington objecting to an increase in the duty on wool.

—It is stated that the contributions to Peter's pence from the United States during 1889 was only $6,000.

—New York is about to expend $300,000 in the erection of new buildings for the zoological collection in Central Park.

—A Bordertown (N. J.) woman was injured one day last week by an explosion of polish with which she was blacking her stove.

—After a separation of forty years Mrs. Gilbert, of Shamokin, was reunited to a daughter last Friday who was stolen away as a little child.

—Secretary Blaine owns a farm of four hundred acres near Elizabeth, Pa. He also owns the coal under 1,100 acres of surrounding land.

—A Madrid (Me.) man swallowed his false teeth one day last week, and they were removed from the esophagus through an incision into the stomach.

—There is a bitter feeling growing up in Phoenixville against the Huns. Over 1,000 have colonized there and have driven American laborers away from the iron mills.

—Fatal spotted fever prevails in Union county, Ky. Within a few days it has stricken down twelve victims all of whom have died. It carried off 450 in Webster county, Ky., last Summer.

—The Providence, R. I., election for Senator and eight Representatives resulted in the election of all the Democratic ticket save one representative, and ensures the election of Governor Davis.

—About 10 per cent. more of the coke ovens in the Connellsville region shut down last Monday on account of a lack of orders. The suspension of operations will throw 1,200 men out of employment.

—Dealers in beer have so effectually boycotted the English syndicate which recently purchased the Detroit breweries, that it has been forced to sell the property to the former owners at an enormous sacrifice.

—The scrofulous affection under which the Emperor of Germany suffers has broken out with renewed virulence. It is said that the leading medical authorities of Germany give him but ten years of sanity or life.

—Plowing by steam has been introduced in the Walla Walla Valley, Washington, and is pronounced a success. Heretofore it has cost $2 per acre to plow, while under the new system it can be done for 40 cents.

—Mrs. Griffith and her daughter of Niles, Mich., alleged to be the noted old Mrs. Bender and Kate Bender, were released on habeas corpus proceedings at Oswego, Kan., last Thursday, alibis having been established in both cases.

—Oscar M. Roberts, the 18 year-old youth who formed a plot to kidnap ex-Senator Tabor and hold him for $50,000 ransom, committed suicide in Denver on Sunday. It is believed his mind was unsettled by fright at the discovery of his plot.

—Ex-Governor Alonzo B. Cornell, of New York, is ... Suits have been commenced to recover on two notes discounted for him by a bank, and it is believed that other suits will follow, as he is known to have floated a large amount of paper.

—The costliest horse barn in the world belongs to D. E. Crouse and it is located at Syracuse, N. Y. It has now cost the owner, a millionaire horseman, something like $700,000. Incidental expenses will make the stable cost little short of a round million.

—The water tank on the roof of the New Park Theater, Philadelphia, containing 5,000 gallons of water and weighing 50,000 pounds, fell to the cellar on Sunday, a distance of 110 feet, causing $10,000 damage. The accident was witnessed by a couple of terror-stricken employes.

—While increasing its 2,000 workmen's working time four hours per week, making it sixty hours, the Hartford Carpet Company at Thompsonville, Conn., cuts wages 3 per cent., claiming that the depression in the carpet trade and injury to business by the duty on carpet wools necessitates the reduction.

—A dispatch says that during a storm in the far western Nebraska counties one day last week the wind blew so hard that grain was blown entirely out of the ground over thousands of acres. Farmers have no funds to buy seed and the Governor will issue a general call for aid for the unfortunate people.

—Murderers were hanged in this State on Wednesday, as follows: William H. Bartholomew at Easton, Alfred Andrews at Bellefonte, Charles Carter, colored, at Ebensburg and Zachariah Taylor at Waynesburg. They all met death with firmness. Bartholomew, however, died with a curse on his lips. His blasphemous utterances caused his listeners to shudder with disgust.

—According to a cable dispatch a terrible plague has swept over a large section of Southern Russia. Millions of field-mice, in such numbers as to be irresistible, have overrun these provinces and are passing northward. They have ruined cultivated fields, completely gutted grainaries and wheat sacks, and killed and eaten several hundred dogs. They swim rivers and climb mountains, and there seems to be no way of exterminating them or arresting their progress.

—Emma Starr, a dissolute woman who caused the death of her employers, Mr. and Mrs. Newland, of Englewood, Chicago, has made a confession in which she says she intended to commit suicide herself, and not kill the Newlands. She claims she placed rough-on-rats in the food to see how it would operate and to ascertain the amount necessary to produce death. Her statement is discredited by the police who think she killed the Newlands because they were wealthy and able to procure the luxuries of life.

WESTFIELD WAIFS.

... last Thursday evening. His subject was ... there appears to be a revival ... the Chaplain ... is an energetic and vigorous speaker ... the earlier sixties. We think that in some things the Chaplain has been over estimated. His enunciation is not as clear and distinct as would be expected from a man whose reputation as a speaker is so wide spread, but he is a popular man and ... subject when untrammelled with the tricks of wily politicians. His speech was rendered more attractive by amusing anecdotes and the singing of ... The Chaplain accompanied his own singing with the organ ... [illegible]

... as an evidence of their good will and friendship and as a memento of the occasion.

There is now a little prospect of the long reign of King Mud being brought to an end ... His sovereign rule has been ... in time's cycle, and his reign has been marked by more than enough rain to float half a million Noah's arks.

Ex-Editor J. F. Rugaber does not intend that the sewer question will disturb the serenity of his temper. He has laid a cobble and cement bottom to the cellar of his brick store building and plastered the walls with an impenetrable cement, which will make them water and rat proof. Rugaber has one of the most desirable locations in town.

The editors and proprietors of the *Free Press* are placing the paper on a firm foundation. They exclude all exceptional matter, and articles advertised must be, as far as the editors know, just what the advertisements recommend. No patent medicines are taken for patent medicine advertisements.

About two carloads of people from down the river attended Chaplain McCabe's lecture, and Harrison Valley, Elmer, Potter Brook, Sabinsville and Gaines all furnished their quota of the audience. From the latter place we noticed in the audience the portly form of Dr. F. D. Ritter.

Dr. F. H. S. Ritter is improving his premises by filling in and grading the yard in front of his residence.

The borough fathers have made a good move in the right direction by ordering the Street Commissioner to keep the street crossings free from mud.

Our enterprising business men and the managers of the Cowanesque Agricultural Society have already commenced making arrangements for the annual fair next Fall, and they intend to make it one of the most attractive gatherings ever held in this section.

Mrs. R. C. Kelts is visiting her parents on Pine creek.

Morphet & Middleton's Novelty Company advertised for a two nights engagement last week. The first evening the audience was small and the next evening it was "nix."

Charles F. Higgins' Concert Company is advertised to give a concert here on the evening of May 10th.

Dr. W. R. F..., of Knoxville, is in New York, where he is taking treatment for an ... in the ... hands of the surgeons connected with Bellevue Hospital.

We have noticed that several GAZETTE correspondents have mentioned that J. W. Smith intended to make extensive improvements in the Westfield House. These improvements consist in the removal of a portion of the house and erection in place thereof a building two stories high and 25x70 foot on the ground. The lower story will be devoted to an enlarged dining room and kitchen and the addition of a laundry. The second floor will be divided into ten bed rooms 10x14. The building is to be erected by D. F. Burdick, a local mechanic, after plans drawn by W. Dunham, of Knoxville. Mr. Smith has rented rooms formerly occupied by George Shamons, ... New York Clothing House, to be used by his guests while repairs are being made to the hotel.

G. F. Simmons has removed to Maple street and now occupies the residence formerly occupied by Mr. Mat Lawrence and family.

The sick list is not so large as it has been during the Winter, but our physicians are still busy as bees. JUNIUS.

April 14, 1890.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

Rev. Mr. Russell, of Jasper, Steuben county, has been visiting friends in town.

Mr. James Metcalf, of Potter Brook, has purchased a portable saw-mill of Preston & Hoyans, of Corning, N. Y. He will move it to his farm on Mixtown hill, where he will cut a quantity of hemlock and hardwood lumber.

Mr. Eugene Bristol and wife visited her parents at Austin, Potter county, last week.

Mrs. Smith ... Austin, is spending a few days with his mother in this place.

Ed. C. Deans, D. D. G. P., of Wellsboro, recently installed the following officers of Westfield Encampment, No. 212, I. O. O. F.: G. A. King, C. P.; D. W. Baldwin, H. P.; C. H. Roberts, S. W.; W. C. Griffin, Scribe. The encampment is in a flourishing condition.

George T. Losey, D. D. G. M., of Lawrenceville, installed the following officers of Jamison Lodge, I. O. O. F., on Friday evening, the 4th inst.: C. H. Roberts, N. G.; W. C. Griffin, V. G.; D. W. Baldwin, Sec'y; J. R. Dengle, Asst. Sec'y. The membership of this lodge is constantly increasing.

Mr. M. Labar, of Knoxville, has rented his tenement house in this place to Mr. Charles Williams who has moved into it. He has gone to Sunderlinville to work in a saw mill for his father-in-law.

Chaplain C. C. McCabe delivered his famous lecture in the M. E. Church on Thursday evening. The church was packed full, more persons being present than at any previous occasion. The ladies of the Dime Union netted $40 from the affair. G.

April 14, 1890.

TIOGA'S REAL ESTATE.

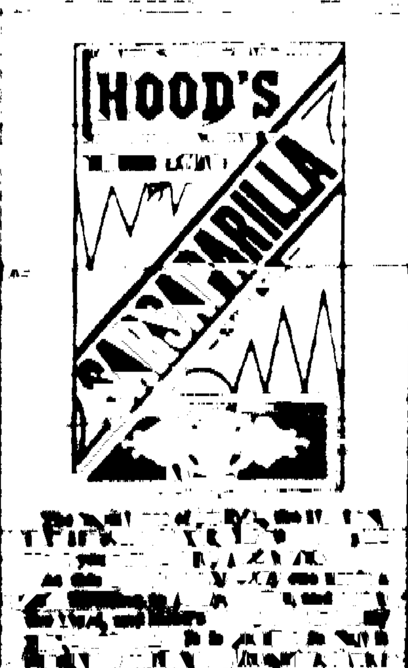
Deeds Entered at the Register and Recorder's Office Since Our Last Report.

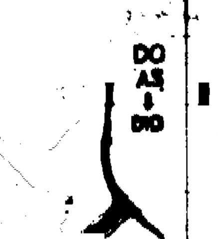
[illegible]

Union—M. F. Whitehead and wife to Mrs. E. C. ... $300.
Clymer—Edwin D. Guild et al. to Adelbert D. Guild, 45.5 acres, $750.
Jackson—William C. Seely et al. to Jacob ... 68.3 ... $1.
Wellsboro—George C. Bowen and wife to Wm. H. Roberts, lot, $400.
Wellsboro—M. F. Elliott and wife to Wm. H. Roberts, lot, $400.
Wellsboro—J. ... M. Robinson to the First Presbyterian Church of Wellsboro, 2 lots, $4,000.
Tioga—R. P. H. McAllister and wife to David C. McAllister, lot, $1.
Westfield—Elma Culp to Adelbert Hawley, ¾ acre, $800.
Westfield—Adelbert Hawley to Walter C. Kendall, ¼ acre, $600.
Blossburg—Robert ... to John Robena, lot, $350.
Jackson and Rutland—Alpheus ... Keeney and wife to Aaron Johns, 80 acres, $1,500.
Charleston—Placida Piano and wife to F. H. Rockwell, 13 acres, $100.
Charleston—F. H. Rockwell to Mary Piano, 13 acres, $100.
Brookfield—... and wife to Louisa ... G. and Nat Seely ... acres, $1...
Knoxville—John Goodspeed and wife to ... lot, $500.
Blossburg—John Slingerland and wife to James W. Maher, lot, $500.
Covington—Henry E. Grogean and wife to David G. Davis, lot, $...
Chatham—G. W. Wellington and wife to Catharine L. Manning, ... acres, $...
Lawrence—Effie York to George McLean, 15 acres, $400.
Union—Charles S. Green to Catharine C. Beers, ¼ acre, $1...
Union—Catharine C. Beers and husband to Lewis Mock, ½ acre, $275.
Middlebury—F. E. McLean and wife to Jerome D. Potter, interest in ... acres, $...
Richmond—Charles S. Ross and P. Williams to Lucy Welch, 77 acres, $2,000.
Lawrence—C. S. Mather and wife et al. to A. L. Shepard, 100 acres, $566.
Lawrence—Sheriff F. M. Sheffer to A. L. Shepard, 100 acres, $531.
Wellsboro—John R. Bowen and wife to L. A. Gardner, lot, $2,634.32.
Blossburg—William Maher to James W. Maher, lot, $500.
Gaines—Charles F. Billings and wife to Geo. W. Blue, 100 acres, $1,600.
Jackson—David B. Tain and wife to Ira H. Ayers, 3¾ acres, $4,000.
Mansfield—J. F. Howe and wife et al. to John Greenman, lot, $187.50.
Wellsboro—Isadore Fisher to Mrs. M. B. Preble, lot, $100.
Charleston—Bingham Trustees to Lyman E. Thompson, 44.2 acres, $275.80.
Shippen—William Peterson and wife to Geo. Stermer, 53.4 acres, $525.
Wellsboro—D. H. Belcher and wife to Asa Smith, lot, $800.
Wellsboro—Asa Smith to Carrie Whitney, lot, $1.
Westfield—Isaac Colebert and wife et al. to Wm. C. Trim, ¼ acre, $290.61.
Morris—Sylvia J. Broughton and husband to Orrin A. Webb, 54 acres, $1,000.
Clymer—Palmer Briggs et al. to Wesley Briggs, 10 acres, $...
Richmond—Zouri Allen and wife to Erwin G. Allen, 103 acres, $5,000.
Liberty—Whittiker and Williams to ... ¼ acre, $30.
Morris—Libbie Lloyd and husband to Frank E. Downs, 234 acres, $2.
Morris—Frank E. Downs et al. to Libbie Lloyd, 237 acres, $1.
Westfield—Jerome Huyler to Samuel R. Haner, ¼ acre, $700.
Middlebury—Jerome Weeks and wife to Frank Furman, 1 acre, $400.
Westfield—William Fanner and wife to Susie Hagadorn, lot, $50.
Westfield—Susannah Hagadorn and husband to Sarah E. Schoonover, lot, $...
Westfield—Mary A. Wilson and husband to Sarah E. Schoonover, lot, $50.
Westfield—Sarah E. Schoonover and husband to John Cook, lot, $400.
Mansfield—E. Benj. Loop and wife to Gilbert N. Welch, 2 lots, $800.
Deerfield and Chatham—Sally Ann Humphrey et al. to David Wass, 57.6 acres, $150.
Farmington—James Ables and wife to John D. Watts, 25 acres, $200.
... Charles S. Mather and wife to ... lot, $800.
Middlebury—Herman F. Bryand and wife to E. D. ..., 82.6 acres, $1,900.
Mansfield—Winfield S. ... and wife to E. Benj. Loop, lot, $3,000.
Ward—Wm. Downs and wife to T. M. F..., 140¼ acres, $300.
Wellsboro—Jane Rowland and husband to Ella P. Ives, lot, $10.
Morris—E. H. Hartsock and wife to Lois A. Webb, 50 acres, $500.
Middlebury—Joel P... and wife to the First M. E. Church of Middlebury, 30 rods, $50.
Wellsboro—Leonard ... and wife to Henry J. Eaton, lot, $625.
Charleston—Nelson Whitney and wife to Kate Rice, lot, $200.
Delmar—Mary A. Steele to Robert Steele, 25 acres, $1.
Morris—Lafayette Broughton and wife to Lois A. Webb, 50 acres, $1.
Lawrence—Bradley Baker and wife to Leroy Baker, 100 acres, $3,000.
Westfield—J. C. Thompson and wife to S. N. Proctor, 4 acres, $800.
Jackson—E. Pomeroy and wife to Uriah Kelly, lot, $200.
Jackson—Uriah Kelly and wife to David and Hiram Bowman, lot, $400.
Covington—Thomas Wilson and wife to Robert Wilson, 95 acres, $570.
Covington—Joseph Wilson and wife et al. to Robert Wilson, 166.3 acres, $1,170.
Richmond—Elias Miller, administrator, to Homer J. Ripley, 103 acres, $3,550.
Richmond—Sanford Johns and wife to Elijah Phillips, 17.4 acres, $80.
Blossburg—George Hanwell and wife to Mary Ely, 3 lots, $1,550.
Wellsboro—Jacob Kek and wife to George F. Kek, 2 lots, $800.
Chatham—George W. Short and wife to Elizabeth Slocum, 6.4 acres, $175.
Farmington—Jane E. Fish et al. to Andrew N. Fish, 60¾ acres, $972.
Nelson—T. D. Hoyt to Adelbert B. Stewart, ¾ acre, $700.
Mansfield—William Hollands and wife to Zimri Allen, lot, $1,000.
Sullivan—Ananias Richmond and wife to Alva Gray, 3.5 acres, $210.

There is more catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years it was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years ... a local ... edies, and ... with local treatment ... curable. ... be a ... requires ... Catarrh ... [illegible]

There is danger in impure blood. There is safety in taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier. 100 doses one dollar.





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EVERY Carriage Owner
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BED ROOM SUITS
of the finest finish and patterns and cheaper than any place in Tioga county.
CALL AND EXAMINE PRICES.
Goods delivered any where within a circuit of five miles free of charge.
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Having an elegant hearse and other necessaries we are prepared to carry on the undertaking business in the best and most satisfactory manner. We respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage, feeling confident that we will give satisfaction both as to ... and price. C. J. WHEELER.

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FINE CONFECTIONERY
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Fresh Stock of Canned Vegetables, Fruits, Meats, etc.
Fresh arrival of Dried and Evaporated Fruits.
Fancy Groceries, Provisions and Flour.
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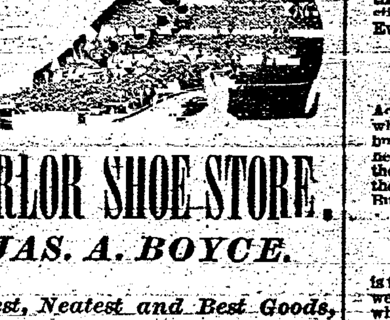
Don't forget us.
102 Main Street.



PARLOR SHOE STORE.
JAS. A. BOYCE.
Finest, Neatest and Best Goods, and Common Grades for all Seasons.
Specialties for Fall and Winter trade are as follows:
Boys', Misses' and Children's fine and heavy high-cut shoes. They save doctor bills.
Ladies' fine high-cut over-gaiters—such as all lady teachers should have.
A full line of Lumbermen's Footgear, Men's Buckle Arctics, Rubber Boots and Overs for all—old and young.
All my Rubber Goods are first quality and all fresh and new.
Repairing neatly done by Ernest Scheider.

WELLSBORO POULTRY YARDS

Mammoth Light Brahmas,
Black Sumatras,
White and Black Minorcas,
White and S. L. Wyandottes.
BEST MATINGS. BEST STRAINS.
[illegible]

E. PAGAN,

Optician and Jeweler,
WELLSBORO, PA.
[illegible]
WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY.

NEW MILLINERY GOODS
FOR SPRING AND SUMMER
JUST RECEIVED AT
THE FAIR,
WELLSBORO, PA.
All the latest styles and novelties in Millinery. New stock of Ribbons, Feathers, etc. A full line of
Hosiery, Handkerchiefs,
AND LADIES' UNDERWEAR.
Our Five and Ten Cent Counters
are filled with everything for Spring trade. Please call and examine our stock and get prices.
March 13, 1890. M. & M. WILSON.

Spring and Summer, 1890.
We call the attention of the public to the fact that we have purchased, after a careful survey of the New York market, an unusually attractive stock of new goods. We have all the novelties of the season in
Dress Goods and Dress Trimmings
to match, Suiting Jackets and Silk and Beaded Wraps, HOSIERY—a line of fast colored Ladies' and Children's black hose. Every pair is warranted to be indestructibly black and stainless.
Gloves, Lace Mits and Underwear.
AN ELEGANT LINE OF
CARPETS
from the cheapest Hemp and Ingrain to the best Body Brussels and Velvet, in all the new colorings and at the very lowest prices. A grand display in
Men's, Youths', Boys' and Children's Clothing
also in Shoes, from the cheapest Eastern to the finest and best Rochester Shoe.
A good assortment of Family Groceries, and a car-load of Timothy and Clover Seed just received.
We extend a cordial invitation to all to visit our store and to convince themselves that we sell the best goods at the lowest price possible. Respectfully,
MAX BERNKOPF & BRO.

DESIGNS FOR MONUMENTS,
AND A FULL STOCK OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC MARBLE AND GRANITE, AT THE
WELLSBORO MARBLE WORKS
JOHNSON & VAN DUSEN
... benefits of these advantages. Mantles, Grates, Building Stone, Flagging, etc. will duplicate any work and price to be had anywhere.
Wellsboro, August 5, 18...
JOHNSON & VAN DUSEN.

CURE
Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing
SICK
Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured
HEAD
Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head
ACHE
is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.
Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.
CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.
Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

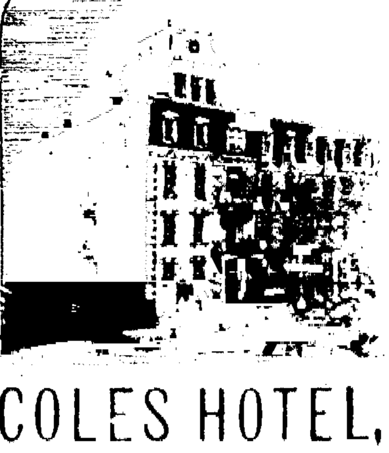
COLUMBIA
Axle Oil.
This is the best oil for carriages, buggies, wagons, etc.
It wears much longer than castor oil and costs less.
It does not gum.
It does not shot and deaden the varnish ... [illegible]

R. H. EDWARDS,
WELLSBORO, PA.

GEORGE BOWER,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR
300 E. Water Street, Elmira, N. Y.
Stylish French, English and Domestic Goods Constantly on Hand.
Dress Suits a Specialty!
[illegible]

NEW WAGON SHOP
... S. & R. S. HOUGHTON ... [illegible]

R. G. AUSTIN & CO.,
DEALERS IN
GROCERIES
CROCKERY, CHINA AND GLASSWARE.
We keep our stock fresh and full and sell everything at
Rock Bottom Cash Prices.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN
Japan Oolong, English Breakfast and Young Hyson Teas.
Sugars and Molasses
at about New York cost prices. Canned Goods at remarkably low prices.
ROASTED COFFEE.
In these goods we have the best that can be bought, and we know that our prices are as low as cheap stock is sold for. A fair trial will make you a permanent customer.
R. G. AUSTIN & CO.
Wellsboro, A...



COLES HOTEL,
WELLSBORO, PA.
[illegible]

Wellsborough National Bank
...
Capital paid in $50,000
Authorized Capital ...
DIRECTORS ... [illegible]

Bath Room and Barber Shop.

Getting in the at ... high price of Camphor Gum, we offer to our friends

NAPTHALINE

THE BEST MO... PREVENTATIVE KNOWN.

Only 25 cents a pound.

Spalding's Corner Drug Store.

VAN HORN & JENNINGS'

Wall Paper Emporium,

NEXT DOOR TO THE POST OFFICE

is the leading establishment or Wall Paper, Books, Stationery, &c.

PAPERING AND DECORATING

A SPECIALTY.

A full force of skilled workmen constantly in our employ. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

VAN HORN & JENNINGS

HAVE YOU SEEN

THE

WALL PAPERS

AND

DECORATIONS

AT

E. A. BRYDEN & CO'S.

WELLSBORO, PA.

If not, you should do so before buying. Estimates made of jobs and Paper Hangers furnished.

LOCAL NOTICES.

SPRING styles in Millinery at the Fair.

TEAS and Coffees a specialty at J. R. Bowen's.

AN elegant new line of feathers, flowers, ribbons, etc., at the Fair.

FRESH Eggs, good Butter, splendid Cheese and Potatoes at Bowen's.

TRIMMED Hats, Trimmed Bonnets and Millinery novelties at the Fair.

FRESH Cabbage, Parsnips, Onions, Garden and Field Seeds at Bowen's.

J. R. BOWEN has a fresh new line of goods. Give him a call and get good bargains.

AUCTION bills printed on short notice at this office. A notice of the sale printed in the GAZETTE free.

WANTED—A competent girl to do general housework. Apply to Mrs. J. M. Robinson, Wellsboro.

I BUY my goods fresh and keep a large line of everything to be found in a first-class store. J. R. BOWEN.

I AM sole agent for the celebrated Pillsbury Flour. Give it a trial, and get the best flour your ever had. J. R. BOWEN.

AT the matinee of the Tom Thumb Company, at Willcox Hall next Tuesday afternoon, children will be charged 15 cents to any part of the house.

HOUSE TO RENT.—The residence of Mr. J. J. Burgin, (nearly new) on Hastings street, is offered to rent. For further particulars call at the Wellsboro Bakery, or S. F. Channell, Esq.

THE ladies of the First Baptist Church of Middlebury have arranged for an orange and weight party on Tuesday evening, April 22d, at the home of A. B. A. Briggs. All are invited to attend.

THE NEW BREEDS.—White and Black Minorcas, White and Silver Wyandottes, Light Brahmas and Black Sumatras. Orders booked now for eggs. Send stamp for circular and price list. Address,

CHAS. C. WHEELER,

April 17, 1890-2w. Wellsboro, Pa.

THE Woman's Christian Temperance League is to meet in the Presbyterian Church, Ap... 29th, at 3 o'clock p. m. All women w... are in sympathy with the temperan... ork, *free from any political party wh...* are cordially invited to be presen...

MRS. G... [illegible] ed by her ... host of m... will be at ... afternoon ... says Mrs. ... first-class ... heartiest ... ces. Res... ing's dru...

CHEAP ... to take a ... save time ... upon L. C. ... agent of ... Hotel, W... week, or at the American Hotel, West field, on Monday of each week. Baggage checked through ... and ... change ... [illegible]

MRS. HELLEN L. BULLOCK, State Organizer of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union for New York ... will ... this county during the present and ... ing week. Mrs. Bullock is mention ... as ... her addresses are forcible, ... and full of pathos. Mrs. Bullock will lecture at the court house in Wellsboro next Tuesday evening, April ... Everybody is invited to turn out ... hear this gifted woman.

[illegible]

Wellsboro Gazette.

THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1890.

New Advertisements.

The Best Goods—James E. Fish.
Farm for Sale—Martin Furman.
Restaurant for Sale—S. G. Keys.
Hood's Sarsaparilla—C. I. Hood & Co.
Wolf! A... Vaccine—N. W. Ayer & Son.
Two Hundred Men Wanted—Wm. O'Connor.
Wellsboro Poultry Yards—Chas. C. Wheeler.
Carpets and Curtains—Mathers, Graves & Co.

LOCAL AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

—New lettuce in market.

—The grass is growing green.

—House cleaning season is here.

—A big yield in cherries is predicted.

—There is not a vacant house in Tioga.

—Elkland now has a money order post office.

—Scarlet fever continues to increase at Roseville.

—Mr. Thomas L. Baldwin, of Tioga, is seriously ill.

—Work is being pushed on Tioga's new currier shop.

—Mr. John Nelson is the new mine boss at Arnot.

—Mr. E. E. Wood has opened a tin shop at Roseville.

—It is reported that Covington is to have a cigar factory.

—The Baptists of Roseville have organized a Sunday-school.

—"Capt. Ned, or the Two Fugitives," next Thursday evening.

—Mr. Herman Harris, of Kennedy, has moved to Jersey Shore.

—Maple sugar is retailing in this place for 8 and 10 cents a pound.

—Farmers are now busily engaged with their Spring plowing.

—Main street was planed off by the road machine last Monday.

—The miner's hospital at Blossburg is nearly ready for occupancy.

—Several of our residents have already commenced making garden.

—Mrs. Tom Thumb and company at Willcox Hall next Tuesday evening.

—Steam heating fixtures are being put in the Seymour House at Blossburg.

—Mr. W. E. Compton has been appointed postmaster at Daggett's Mills.

—It is reported that Mr. Herman Bookmiller will start a grist mill at Gaines.

—Old newspapers for sale at this office for 25 cents a hundred; 50 for 15 cents.

—The timber for the new flouring mill at Tioga is being shipped from this place.

—Seven persons were received into the Tioga Presbyterian Church on Sunday of last week.

—A cold wave struck this locality last Monday afternoon, knocking the warm wave silly.

—Mr. Fred Scallin, of Osceola, has sold his last year's tobacco crop for nine cents per pound.

—The old balconies on the Coles Hotel have been torn down and new ones erected instead.

—A Mansfield grocery firm retailed over 100 bushels of potatoes in one day last week.

—Trailing arbutus hunters from this place scoured the woods in this locality last Sunday.

—Do as the old saying advises: "Stick to your heavy underclothing until they stick to you."

—Mr. John Kennedy, a well-known grocer of Elmira, died of pneumonia yesterday morning.

—As usual "old fishermen" say this will be an unusually good year for trout and bass fishing.

—Mansfield has a candidate for the whipping post—a brute who beats his mother and sister.

—It cost the township of Tioga $150 to defeat the proposed extension of the borough limits of Tioga.

—The Engler log drive was obliged to tie up below Blackwells last Friday, on account of low water.

—The new Presbyterian Church at Elkland is completed, and will be dedicated in the near future.

—We understand that Mr. Clair U. Cawrse, recently of this borough, has gone to Knoxville, Tenn.

—The Elkland creamery has commenced operations, and has contracted for the milk of about 2,000 cows.

—Mr. John McStay, of Franklinville, Pa., will have charge of the Knoxville cheese factory this season.

—A small barn on the premises of Mr. Henry Varner, on Conway street, was burned on Tuesday afternoon.

—Mr. David Lovell has returned to Mainesburg after an absence of several years in Butte City, Montana.

—The Millerton *Advocate* says that a Rutland man gathers six dozen eggs a day from his flock of 150 hens.

—Sunday was an ideal Spring day and many people availed themselves of an opportunity to take a sun bath.

—Who will be the next postmaster, is the leading question at Mansfield. Postmaster Elliott's term has expired.

—The Elkland Carriage Works is shipping a car load of road carts daily, besides filling numerous local orders.

—There is said to be excellent fishing on the Cowanesque river this Spring—suckers and bullheads being plentiful.

—Commissioner Wheeler took Mrs. Catharine ... oner of Blossburg, to the Danville Insane Asylum ...

—It is said that the ... [illegible]

[illegible]

Hornellsville, N. Y., parties have leased the foundry and machine shop at Westfield and established the Woodbury Iron Works.

Rev. Mr. Manns and wife of Mainesburg, have gone to Clifton Forge, Va., where Mr. Manns is to preach during the coming year.

—Prof. Hall ... in the Mansfield Normal College to Prof. T. P. Jenny, who has had charge of the "millet" ...

[illegible]

—The ... that ... annual ... Methodist ... burg on ... ion, as the result of the late revival meetings held in that place.

—Successful revival meetings are being conducted at Marsh Creek by Revs. Cornell, Pecker, Cooper and Wilson. About thirty persons have professed faith.

—An Elkland correspondent says that rents have advanced ten per cent. in that place this Spring, and still anything in the shape of a building to rent is at a premium.

—Local sports armed with rod and basket are now seen making their way for the trout streams in this vicinity, it being the time to catch the speckled beauties.

—A diphtheria card has been placed on the residence of Mr. John R. Bowen, on Queen street, his little grandson, John, aged 10 years, being down with a light form of this disease.

—Mr. B. Bankratz, who has been employed as a flatter in the Covington glass factory for the past eighteen years, has accepted a similar position in the Canisteo, N. Y. factory.

—Mrs. Susan Philbrick died very suddenly last Friday evening at her home in Dartt Settlement, having been stricken with apoplexy the day previous. She was about 60 years of age.

—Rev. A. W. Snyder, of this borough, occupied the pulpit at Christ's church at Corning last Sunday. Mr. Wm. Nicholson, of Corning, read the services at St. Paul's church in this place.

—Mr. Floyd Mattison, of Dundee, N. Y., is to become a resident of Mansfield. Mr. Mattison is a hay buyer, and during the past few months has paid Mansfield farmers about $1,500 for hay.

—The tobacco sheds of Dr. Charles Voorhees, of Daggett's Mills, were destroyed by fire last week Tuesday night. Twelve cases of tobacco were burned. The loss is estimated at $2,000.

—Societies of Christian Endeavor throughout this and adjoining counties, wishing topic cards containing topics for the next six months, can procure them at this office at reasonable rates.

—The following is recommended as a sure cure for a felon: Take fine cut tobacco and soap; simmer them together until it is thick like poultice; bind it on and it will kill the felon every time.

—The little daughter of Mr. John W. English died of diphtheria on Monday afternoon. This is the second child taken from the bereaved parents by this dreaded disease within a few weeks.

—Mrs. General Tom Thumb and her husband, Count Magri, accompanied by a strong company, will entertain the children and patrons at Willcox Hall next Tuesday afternoon and evening.

—Mr. Fred Palen has resigned his position as bookkeeper for the Cedar Run Tanning Company at Leetonia, to accept a similar position in Elk county. He is succeeded by Mr. John Riddle, of Larry's Creek.

—Little Marsh is to have a cheese factory. A Mr. Hanson, of Cattaraugus county, N. Y., has purchased a site of Mr. C. W. Toles, and expects to have things ready for manufacturing cheese within thirty days.

—The great demand for potatoes in the West has advanced the price twenty cents a bushel in the lower part of the State. Almost all the farmers in that section have disposed of their surplus stock to Philadelphia speculators.

—It is said that Lyman Roberts, a Wellsboro boy who is conducting a hardware store at Osceola, has adopted a novel method for making his establishment burglar proof. He piles barbed wire in the front door-way every night.

—A few days since the 12-year-old son of Mr. R. D. Bartles, of Delmar, had one of his arms frightfully burned by falling forward in a pan of boiling maple syrup. The arm was so badly scalded that the flesh dropped from it in several places.

—Some time ago the GAZETTE published the report that a mean Georgia man had crossed his bees with lightning bugs in order to get a kind that would make honey at night. The story is now denied by the Agricultural Department at Washington.

—Bob Burdette gets down to the rock bottom facts in the premises when he says: "God wasted mud when he made a man so mean as to tell the postmaster to return a newspaper marked 'refused' when he owes two or three years subscription."

—Through the efforts of Mr. Joseph W. Brewster, Messrs. R. S. Dartt and Isaac Anthony have secured admission to the National Soldier's Home at Hampton, Virginia. Both men started this morning for their new home, the government furnishing free transportation.

—It is said that an effort is now on foot among the constables of this State to perfect county organizations at an early day. They claim that their fees for services are not large enough and want to be paid for visiting the saloons once a month and making their returns.

—It is said that the Charleston farmers are very much worried about their last season's hay crop. A hay buyer went through that section last Fall and engaged all their hay, ... it up to the present time he has ... ent or put in appearan... to ...

—... Mick... of h... on ... Wellsboro Water Company for ... The ... st...

[illegible]

The Williamsport *Sun* says: "Near ... 000 feet of logs are already in the boom and others are coming in rapidly. There are about fifty million feet on the way and all the drives are in motion. This means that the city mills of this city will be kept busy cutting this Summer to cut this stock."

—Miss Addie ... Billings, of Elmira, and Horace J. Brewster, of San Diego, Cal., were married at the home of the bride's ... The bride is a d... of Mr. and Mrs. C. F. ... of Knoxville ...

—The GAZETTE ... [illegible]

—A runaway team collided with a carriage ... Mr. William Signor, of Millerton, at Elmira last Monday evening. The carriage was upset and Mr. and Mrs. Signor were thrown heavily to the pavement. Mr. Signor was not much hurt, but his wife was considerably bruised, and it is feared that she sustained internal injuries.

—Potatoes are very scarce in and around Millerton, because farmers refuse to sell. The *Advocate* strikes the nail squarely when it says: "Holders will doubtless be glad to take less before the first of July. There is plenty of substitutes that will fill their place satisfactorily until this fictitious inflation (80 cents per bushel) collapses."

—A few evenings since a young lady requested a young gentleman visitor to transpose the letters in "enough" so as to form two words which meant not enough. He took pencil and paper and struggled over the problem some time when suddenly his face was illuminated by a look of holy joy. The characters stood out before him in this form—"one hug."

—Mr. Harry I. Beck is in town making arrangements to produce, with the aid of home talent, the military drama entitled "Capt. Ned, or the Two Fugitives," at Annandale Hall next Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings. Mr. Beck is the author of the play and has met with great success wherever it has been produced. He assumes the four principal comedy parts.

—Mrs. Sophia W. Rockwell died last week Tuesday evening at the home of her son, Levi E. Rockwell, in Sullivan, of a complication of diseases, aged seventy-seven years. Deceased was a sister of Colonel N. A. Elliott, of Mansfield, and the mother of S. S. Rockwell, of Charleston, and Mrs. J. B. Potter, of Washington, D. C. The funeral was held at Cherry Flats on Thursday afternoon.

—About a hundred farmers in Adams and York counties have been defrauded of a sum aggregating about $125,000 by swindlers who sell them fictitious rights to sell wire fence. They take their notes for $125 as a guarantee for their share of the commission on the first 1,000 rods, which are afterwards disposed of in some way. Farmers in Tioga county should be on the lookout for these swindlers.

—The nineteenth anniversary of Tioga Lodge, No. 230, I. O. O. F., was celebrated on Saturday evening by a banquet at the Willcox House. About 120 members of the order and their ladies were present. On Sunday evening, the 27th, the members of the lodge are to attend service at the Baptist Church, Rev. Mr. Cornell having been requested to preach the anniversary sermon, as the 26th is the seventy-first anniversary of the order in America.

—Daniel P. Mourey, of Knoxville, was received at the county jail on Monday evening. He is charged with beating his mother, Mrs. Esther J. Mourey, of that place. Mourey seemed to feel the disgrace of being imprisoned, and is fearful that he will be styled a jail bird when he is given his liberty. A taste of free raw hide would probably have a tendency to make him appreciate the enormity of the offense for which he is held to await the action of the grand jury.

—A few days ago we were shown a very handsome lantern by Conductor John Wilson, of this borough, which was presented him by Mr. Will Hoare, of Corning. The frame work is nickel-plated and the globe is beautifully engraved, one side bearing Mr. Wilson's name while the other represents a woodland scene, one of the noticeable features of which is a deer true to life. It is a very fine piece of artistic work, and it is needless to state that the gift is very highly prized by Conductor Wilson.

—Mr. William O'Connor, of Morris, has the contract for building the narrow guage railroad from Morris up Long Run, a distance of seven miles. Work has already been commenced, and will be pushed rapidly forward to completion. The road is being built by the Blossburg Coal Company. Mr. O'Connor has also contracted with the company to peel and deliver 5,000 cords of bark at Landrus. He will also peel several thousand cords on Long Run. Mr. O'Connor wants to employ 200 men. See his advertisement in another column.

—On April 24, 1888, a young gentleman, a resident of this county, applied for and obtained a marriage license of Recorder Ripley. The course of true love didn't run smooth in this instance, at least. Several dates were fixed for the marriage ceremony, but as the day approached the young lady pleaded for more time. On each occasion a different excuse was offered, but the young man was not faint-hearted and at last met with the deserved reward, the ceremony which made them man and wife taking place last week Tuesday.

—According to a recent decision of the State Supreme Court in the case of a return judge in Lycoming county, who brought suit against the county for per diem wages of $2.50 besides mileage, election officers bringing in the returns should only be paid six cents per mile each way for special elections, and ten cents per mile each way for general elections, and not be allowed any pay for the time so consumed. This decision will probably ... questions as to what is the prop... ... legi...

[illegible]

—A New ... detective ... Mr. T. H. Watson ... the other day, where he was looking up several rascals who escaped from the Wellsboro jail some time ago. ... was ... around the headwaters of Pine Creek for a few days, having obtained but little information from the outside world, although he was finally successful in capturing them. Telegraphing for the Sheriff he sent him the under control. A ... decided that he had captured several wall ... and law ...

—Death relieved the suffering of Mr. Conrad Ditt about ... day afternoon. ... will be ... ed, ... frightfully injured ... on the evening of ... [illegible]

—Here's a pointer for Superintendent K..., of the Wellsboro Water Company. An exchange in calling the attention of the officers of a water company to the fact that it was a good thing to let the water plugs open once a week, was rewarded by a cast something like the following: "The Superintendent found the mains in a very bad condition as to cleanliness. The plug at the lower end of one street emitted water so thickly impregnated with mud that it could almost have been cut with a knife, and it had to be left open almost an hour before clear water appeared. It is a good policy to let the plugs run once a week, and should be kept up."

—Tuesday forenoon Mr. Carl Bailey, a Charleston butcher, brought a load of meat into the borough for the purpose of supplying his customers. His wagon was drawn by a high spirited colt. Just as he had finished serving a patron on Morris street the horse became frightened and dashed across the vacant lot in front of Mr. C. C. Mather's residence, scattering the contents of the wagon in every direction, and making a total wreck of the entire outfit. Mr. Bailey in attempting to stop the frightened animal was knocked down and sustained several severe scalp wounds. After receiving medical attention he pluckily returned to the scene of the wreck, picked up his scattered stock and announced that he would be around on the following day.

—An exchange says: "It is no longer good for a gentleman to raise his hat when he meets a lady on the street. A courteous wave of the hand, not unlike a military salute, has been substituted for the old custom in London, Paris and Vienna. It is not a fad but a conviction that uncovering the head in the open air caused a number of cases of influenza. To see a man go along the street and with a spasmodic grab yank his hat off and bring it down over his face so he can see the inside of the crown is amusing. The idea that a gentleman always tips his hat to a lady is nonsense. Fools often do the same thing, and sap-headed dudes always. In the future keep your hat on if you wish to be in style. Make a semi-military salute, just touching the rim of the hat."

—The Williamsport *Gazette* says: John Nailen, a farmer aged about 75 years and very deaf, who resides a mile or two from Roaring Branch, went there Wednesday to get a broken whiffletree ironed. When walking on the railroad in the direction of the wagon shop, with head down, talking to himself, as he does frequently, he did not hear the warning whistle of a heavily laden freight train, fast bearing down upon him. As he was walking outside of the track the cross-beam of the pilot struck him in the back, tossing him into the air, when he came down like an arrow on his head. He was picked up and taken to the Roaring Branch House and the railroad physicians, Davison and Flanagan, were immediately summoned. The doctors say there is but small chance for his recovery.

—Bradford county is about as overwhelmingly Republican as Tioga, but the few Democrats within her borders are of the "never say die" sort, and always go into a fight as if they expected to elect somebody. George Wilcox, a resident of Overton township, Bradford county, who died recently, left a remarkable will, which has been filed at the Register's office at Towanda. He leaves his property to his children, provided his sons support the Democratic ticket, and his daughters marry Democrats. Those failing to comply with these requirements forfeit their interests in the estate, which is to go to the Democratic National Committee. As peculiar a will as this was never before registered in Bradford or any other county, and many people are wondering whether it will stand the law.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

Concerning the Whereabout and the Doings of Persons You Know.

—Mrs. C. A. Sweet is visiting friends in Osceola.

Miss Mary Wheeler is visiting her sister at Jersey Shore.

—Mrs. F. D. Bunnell, of New York, is visiting at the home of her son in this place.

—Mrs. F. A. Churchill and daughter, of Dundee, N. Y., are visiting Wellsboro friends.

—Misses Ella Brooks and Josie Lawrence, of Mansfield, are the guests of Miss Lola Borden.

Mrs. General Tom Thumb will be "at home" at the Willcox Hall next Tuesday afternoon and evening.

—Mr. E. J. English, of Tower City, Pa., formerly of Cherry Flats, has been visiting old friends in this section.

—Mr. Norman Buck, one of Mansfield's prominent Democrats, made the GAZETTE office a pleasant call on Tuesday.

—Mr. A. A. Schmand, of the Sandbach House, has been spending a few days with his son at Binghamton, N. Y.

—Rev. and Mrs. O. S. Chamberlayne left for Albany, N. Y., yesterday. Mr. Chamberlayne has an engagement to deliver a lecture before the Albany Y. M. C. A.

—Gen. George J. Magee and Superintendent Brown, of the Fall Brook railroads, attended a meeting of the Pine Creek Railway Company in this place last Friday.

—Mr. Daniel Holiday, an old and well-known resid... of Middleb... made us an agreeable call ... Monday.

[illegible]

A Former Well-known Resident of Wellsboro Passes Away.

Mr. Patrick Bradley ... [illegible] ... a month ago that he was obliged to take to his bed. The immediate cause of his death was pneumonia.

Patrick Bradley was a native of Ireland, and was born March 17, 1820. He came to this country about fifty years ago, stopping at Cold Spring, Putnam county, N. Y. Two years later he removed to Hammondsport, N. Y., where resided for many years. He was a stone mason by trade, and soon after the close of the war he went to Blossburg to do stone contract work for the coal companies. He afterwards moved his family to Blossburg, where, with the assistance of his sons, he thrived and prospered, accumulating a handsome property. He built a ... at that place, which for ... years ... was ... the ... In ... 1870 he ... with the Fall Brook Coal Company to do the ... for a ... [illegible] and his sons built the handsome Converse & Packer block in this borough, the Antrim sandstone being used in its construction.

About four years ago Mr. Bradley moved from Blossburg to the Crowel farm in Delmar, about two miles from this borough, having exchanged his block in Blossburg for the farm property. A few years later he disposed of his farm and moved to this place, residing on Fischler street. In 1885 he purchased a fine farm property at Barnes, Yates county, N. Y., and a year later moved to that place, where he resided up to the time of his death.

Patrick Bradley was a good man. The writer had known him for over thirty years. He had a wide acquaintance in this and adjoining counties across the border. He was respected and admired by all for his many sterling and manly qualities. He was possessed of a big heart and was generous to a fault. He will be most missed by those who knew him best, as an honest, straightforward business man, a good citizen and a true friend. The deceased was a devout Christian and a faithful member of the Catholic Church. He was a staunch Democrat and always voted the straight ticket, together with his seven sons.

The deceased leaves a wife and ten children—Mrs. Kate Nugent, of Elmira; Mrs. Ann Kane, of Antrim; Mrs. Rose Sullivan, of Wellsboro; James, Joseph, Henry and Charles Bradley, of Rock Stream, N. Y.; Thomas Bradley, of Corning; John Bradley, of Brownlee, and Frank Bradley, of this place.

The remains were brought to this borough by a special train yesterday morning about ten o'clock. A large crowd of mourners and friends from Corning and other places were on board the train. The body was taken to St. Peter's Catholic Church, where solemn High Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Manley, assisted by Rev. M. F. Lynott, of Jermyn, Pa., and Rev. Father English, of Penn Yan, N. Y. A choir from the Corning Catholic Church chanted the service. Father Lynott paid a very touching tribute to the worth and character of the deceased. The church was crowded to its utmost capacity. At the conclusion of the services the remains were placed in St. Peter's cemetery. *Requiescat in pace.*

THE BOROUGH LEGISLATURE.

A Sewer Ordered for Waln Street—East Avenue to be Temporarily Relieved.

The Tuesday evening meeting of the Council was attended by a fair representation of tax-payers, greatly to the surprise of several of the Councilmen. Owing to the absence of Burgess Borden, Mr. Derby was made Burgess *pro tem*, on motion of Mr. Sherwood. Assistant Burgess Chandler, however, had been sent for, and arrived while the Clerk was reading the report of the last regular meeting and took his seat.

The following claims were then audited and ordered paid:

Benjamin Christnot, team work	$4.75
Wm. Downer, street labor	13.40
John Conway, stone	3.00
James Bariker, street labor	8.10
Wm. Spencer, street labor	3.00
Ed. C. Dickinson, labor and stone	63.00
Total	$95.25

Clerk Shattuck read a communication from Wm. Bache, stating that Sheridan street should be named Riberolle street, in honor of Mr. Riberolle.

Mr. Deane said that the street had already been ordained as Riberolle street, and Clerk Shattuck was directed to inform Mr. Bache of this fact, so he could complete the map upon which he was engaged.

Mr. Young thought it in order to consider the proposition of the Fire Department, that the Council purchase the furniture, etc., in the Engine House hall, but he would not urge the Council to take action on the matter at this meeting. The estimated cost of the furniture, carpets, desk, etc., as per bill rendered by the Department, amounted to $89.90.

Mr. Sherwood moved that the matter be referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

Mr. Watrous called the attention of the Council to an ordinance passed sometime since in regard to a sewer in Waln street. He thought the sewer should be built. The cellars on Waln street were rendered worthless by the overflow of water and the absence of the sewer. The school building should be connected with the proposed sewer, as this would prevent several serious growing evils. He did not particularly care for a sewer for his own property, but he deemed it necessary that one should be constructed down Waln to Main street, and he respectfully asked the Council to take action in the matter.

Mr. Channell, of the Board of Education, said all the members of the Board were desirous of having the school property connected with a sewer. The open Winter had shown the urgent necessity for a sewer from this building down Waln street.

Major Merrick wished "to add his testimony to this experience meeting." The absence of a sewer was to be regretted. The water-closets of the school building were simply a nuisance. Many residents of the street would put in city water if they could connect with a sewer. Major Merrick urged the necessity of ordaining a sewer down Waln street.

Mr. George Williams called the attention of the Council to a petition presented by h... ... years ago asking that wh... ... sewer should be ... [illegible]

[illegible] ... Council would have to ... building a sewer in this street ... pense of such an enterprise ... more than the council could ... at the present time. Still a sewer was certainly desirable. He favored the construction of storm water sewers to relieve the street from surface overflows.

Mr. Deane said the cost of works of this kind was an item of great importance, but the borough could not increase its present debt beyond a limit of $...

Mr. Derby thought the proposed sewer would mean a loss to the borough of $400, but he was in favor of expending this amount if it was deemed essential. He did not wish to be understood as ... ing the project.

Mr. ... said ... extra ... have to be ... [illegible]

Mr. Watrous said ... [illegible] ... Mr. Sherwood was ... Mr. Deane moved to ... amend Mr. Bailey's motion by ... property owners on Waln street for two-thirds of the benefits to be derived from such a sewer.

Mr. Watrous said the law did not render this action obligatory on the part of the Council, as this sewer was a necessity and the entire borough would be benefited.

Mr. Deane maintained that to place the cost of this sewer in a general tax would be doing a great injustice to people who would probably never be benefited by the sewer.

Mr. Young was in favor of putting in a sewer to better the sanitary condition of the school building, but as he owned property on Waln street he would be unable to vote on the subject.

Mr. Deane's amendment was lost, only Mr. Deane voting in the affirmative.

Mr. Bailey's motion was then carried.

Mr. Young then moved that the Committee on Sewers be instructed to take into consideration the cost of a storm sewer in East avenue, for the temporary relief of that thoroughfare and to report at the next meeting.

This was carried by a unanimous vote.

Mr. Watrous, as borough council, reported that Mr. Edwards had obtained a judgment of $14 against the borough.

On motion of Mr. Young the judgment was ordered paid.

In accordance with a motion made by Mr. Deane the members of the Council are to meet on Saturday morning and locate the proposed bridge at the junction of Conway and Berwart streets.

The meeting was then adjourned to the next regular meeting.

TIOGA'S BAR OF JUSTICE.

Criminal Matters Disposed of—The Civil List—Matrimonial Difficulties.

The GAZETTE's court report closed last week with the case of Wilford Costley, indicted for assault and battery, on trial. At two o'clock on Thursday afternoon the jury returned a verdict of guilty on the first count in the indictment. Argument for a new trial will be heard on the first Monday in June.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Ed. Freeman, indicted at the January term for assault and battery, was dismissed.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. J. E. Ritter, of Gaines, indicted at the November term for selling liquor without a license was then taken up. Several witnesses were sworn by the prosecution, but no evidence was adduced showing that the hop bitters sold by the defendant contained alcohol and the Court directed the jury to return a verdict for the defendant.

The case of Clarence K. Schofield, indicted at the present term for stealing a pair of pantaloons from a resident of Nelson last February, was next taken up. The defendant had been convicted of a similar offense some years ago. The jury returned a verdict of guilty and defendant was sentenced to imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for one year and six months.

In the case of W. H. Field, charged with furnishing liquor to persons visibly affected by strong drink, the Court directed a verdict for the defendant at the close of the evidence on the part of the prosecution.

The following additional true bills were returned by the grand jury:

R. Collins, larceny.

Adelbert Hawley, selling liquor to a minor.

Adlebert Hawley, selling liquor on Sunday.

George Wilkinson, false pretenses.

The following bills were ignored: James English, assault and battery, A. B. Torpy, prosecutor, to pay the costs; J. McCammick, assault and battery, J. F. Rosling, prosecutor, to pay the costs; Hiram Knapp, assault and battery; John Dolan, selling liquor to a minor; W. H. Kratz, selling liquor on Sunday.

On Thursday forenoon the grand jury visited the county buildings and made the following report:

We, the grand jurors for the April Sessions, 1890, having examined the county building, find them in proper shape, and the inmates have the appearance of being well cared for. We found nothing in the line of fixtures except what seemed necessary for the comfort of the inmates. A good orderly school being kept in the building. We would recommend that a shed be built to connect the two barns for the protection of cattle.

CHARLES FIRMING, *Foreman.*

The following causes on the civil list have been settled:

Tucker & Seely vs. B. Beach.

Myer Friendly vs. Betsey Stewart; judgment opened.

Myron P. Barber vs. Dallas Kilbourn; defendant's appeal.

Eliza Jaquish vs. F. E. Phelps et al.; assumpsit.

J. W. Loop vs. George H. Rozell; judgment opened.

The following causes were continued:

A. L. Bodine vs. Mrs. G. W. Hymes.

James Goodspeed vs. G. W. Holbert; defendant's appeal.

Asher Friedman vs. Isaac Black; action for damages.

George W. Hazlett vs. L. J. Aldrich; ejectment.

John P. Harden vs. Dennis Andrus; defendant's appeal.

Zacheus Mallory vs. George Bowman; summons in trespass.

Sidney Beach vs. Alex. Lattimer et al.; ejectment.

Elizabeth W. Aldrich vs. Mary C. Parker et al.

... vs. S. Litchman; judgment ...

... vs. D. L. Freeborn; de...

[illegible]

... vs. ... Shattuck, Esq., appointed ... to take testimony ... for the first Monday in May.

Edward T. ... vs. Nettie ... divorce, libellant given permission to proceed ex parte. A. B. Dunsmore, Esq., appointed as examiner and first Monday in May fixed for the final hearing.

Eugenia Holiday vs. George Holiday, libel in divorce, subpoena awarded.

William Churchill vs. Mahala Churchill, libel in divorce; subpoena awarded.

Stella Guild vs. Milo Guild, libel in divorce. A. J. Shattuck, Esq., appointed ... to ... and ... the first Monday in June ... fixed for final hearing.

... A. Church vs. Thaddeus Church ...

... A. ... vs. William H. ... [illegible]

... Mr. ... on Tuesday afternoon. Action in this case was commenced in April, 1887, for the alleged non-fulfillment of a contract regarding the soldiers' monument in Wellsboro. The plaintiffs and defendants put in bids for the erection of the monument and the contract was awarded to the latter. The plaintiffs alleged that they had an agreement with the defendants to become partners in the work of building the monument, if they the defendants were awarded the contract.

The case contains many intricate legal problems and each point is strongly contested by the counsel. Nearly all of Wednesday was taken up in hearing the evidence of the first witness on the part of the plaintiffs. When the GAZETTE's report closed this morning the case was still occupying the attention of the court.

The Spring Medicine.

The popularity which Hood's Sarsaparilla has gained as a Spring medicine is wonderful. It possesses just those elements of health-giving, blood-purifying and appetite-restoring which everybody seems to need at this season. Do not continue in a dull, tired, unsatisfactory condition when you may be so much benefited by Hood's Sarsaparilla. It purifies the blood and makes the weak strong.

BORN.

UNGER.—In Wellsboro, Pa., April 4, 1890, to the wife of Mr. S. Unger, a son.

WILCOX.—At Covington, Pa., April 9, 1890, to the wife of Mr. P. Wilcox, a son and a daughter.

MARRIED.

GARDNER—COWAN.—At Wellsboro, Pa., April 16, 1890, by Justice A. S. Brewster, Mr. David B. Gardner, of Chatham, Pa., and Miss Jane Cowan, of Delmar, Pa.

RUSSELL—ALLEN.—At Wellsboro, Pa., April 9, 1890, by Rev. O. S. Chamberlayne, Rev. Joseph D. Russell, of Canisteo, N. Y., and Miss Georgia Allen, of Wellsboro, Pa.

LEWIS—CULVER.—At the M. E. parsonage, Wellsboro, Pa., April 15, 1890, by Rev. O. S. Chamberlayne, Mr. William H. Lewis and Miss Lou Culver, both of Charleston, Pa.

DIED.

RHODES.—At Tioga, Pa., April 2, 1890, Mrs. William T. Rhodes, aged 53 years.

ROCKWELL.—In Sullivan, Pa., April 8, 1890, Mrs. Sophia W. Rockwell, aged 77 years.

STOUT.—In Roseville, Pa., April 1, 1890, of typhoid fever, Hattie Stout, aged 30 years.

ROWLEY.—In Farmington, Pa., April 2, 1890, Mrs. Jane Rowley, aged 86 years, 3 months and 5 days.

New York Market.

Corrected weekly by David W. Lewis & Co., Produce Commission Merchants, 177 & 179 Chamber Street.

NEW YORK, April 15, 1890.

BUTTER.—In old butter the market is dead to ... Iowa. One parcel of 600 packages of solid boring June make sold at 6c., and several hundred packages of N. Y. State dairy butter sold at that price. There was a party here last week buying a carload to ship back into the interior of N. Y. State. Shipments to England, unless choice to fine quality, have no sale at butter prices. The German continental markets are buying at 5@6c. The fact is more butter was made last season than could be used. Two creameries in Connecticut made together equal to 4,000 firkins, which is a sample of 40 other creameries in the same State. Cows have doubled in the United States since 1860, and probably there was at least a third increase in the production per cow, and the result has been a disastrous market. New butter was down at 16@c. per pound, the quality being varied and poor, but even the best ... a decline of fully 3c. in the middle of the week, rallying somewhat at the close, when 20c. became current for fancy Elgins. We quote:

	Fancy.	Fine.
Creameries, fresh	20 @—	15 @17
Dairy, fresh	18 @—	13 @16
Dairy firkins	12 @15	6 @ 8

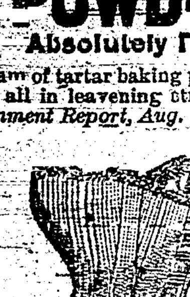
CHEESE.—Old white cheese are very firmly held at 11c. and 11½c. is even asked to home trade, but exporters are counted out at these prices. New cheese are arriving sparingly and selling mostly at 10@10½c. with part skims going at 8@9c. We quote:

	Fancy.	Fine.
State factory	11 @11¼	10 @10¼
do do light skims	7 @ 8	5 @ 6

EGGS.—Including the receipts two cases are counted as one bbl., thus giving what the receipts are equal to in bbls. Receipts continued heavy last week and prices declined 1@2c. per dozen. We quote:

N. Y. State best marks, per doz	12 @13
Western and Southern	11 @12

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*U. S. Government Report, Aug. 17, 1889.*

"Here is a corset that—well; wear it three weeks and bring it back and get your money again if it isn't exactly what you want in every particular."

That is what you will hear at our store about one corset ... other—Ball's.

... means that Ball ... it fo...

THE

Singer Mfg. Company

WAS ... MEDAL ...

PARIS EXPOSITION, 1889,

FOR THE

BEST SEWING MACHINE

FOR BOTH MANUFACTURING AND FAMILY USE.

[illegible]

... EMORY ...

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER.—Notice is hereby given that an application will be made by ... Owen B. Parr, Frederick ..., Jacob Scheiffelin and others, to the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, at the Executive Chambers at Harrisburg, Pa., on TUESDAY, MAY 6, 1890, under Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved April 29, 1874, and the supplements thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called "THE TIOGA REAL ESTATE AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY," the character and object whereof are the purchasing, holding, improving, leasing and selling real estate situated in the township and borough of Tioga, in the county of Tioga, Pa.

ELLIOTT & WATROUS,

April ..., 1890-3t. Solicitors for Petitioners.

200 Men Wanted

TO work on a narrow guage railroad which is being built from Morris up Long Run; also a number of men to peel bark. Call on or address, WILLIAM O'CONNOR,

April 17, 1890-3t. Morris, Pa.

Restaurant for Sale.

THE stock and fixtures of the Parlor Restaurant on Main street, Wellsboro, will be sold on easy terms, or will be exchanged for property in Wellsboro. The establishment is now doing a good business. For terms and particulars call on or address, S. G. KEYS,

April 17, 1890-3t. Wellsboro, Pa.

Farm to Rent.

THE farm of the late Owen Meehan, in Charleston, Pa., consisting of sixty acres, will be rented to a responsible party for one or five years. Good buildings on the property. The rent can be worked out on the place. Address, MICHAEL GLENNON,

February 20, 1890-2m. Larry's Creek, Pa.

Farm for Sale.

THE UNDERSIGNED offers for sale the property known as the Furman farm. It is situated on the Pine creek road, about two miles from the Gaines post-office. The farm consists of 111 acres, about 75 acres of flat land improved, with a frame dwelling house, two frame barns, other outbuildings and an orchard thereon. For further particulars call on or address, MARTIN FURMAN,

April 17, 1890-3t. Gaines, Pa.

Notice to Bridge Builders.

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS will receive proposals for building two stone abutments to serve as the foundation for a bridge over Long run in Gaines township. The contract with specifications attached may be seen at the Commissioners' office until THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1890, at 2 o'clock p. m., at which time and place the contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder. The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.

H. D. WHEELER,
G. D. DENNISON,
SETH FREEMAN,

April 10, 1890-3t. County Commissioners.

Farms for Sale or Rent.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIVE ACRES in Richmond township, Tioga county, Pa., two miles from Hammond station; 50 acres improved, frame dwelling-house, frame barn 30 by 40, and a fine orchard thereon. One of the best-watered tracts in Tioga county.

ALSO, One hundred acres in Richmond township, adjoining the above tract; 20 acres improved, well-watered, no buildings, a small quantity of valuable timber thereon. Will sell the tracts together or separately. Reasons for selling, poor health.

PRICES.—First lot, (105 acres), $1,300; second lot, (103 acres), $500, or both lots, $1,800.

ALSO, Seventy-three acres, improved, with good buildings thereon. Terms easy.

... A. ...

March 13, 1890-tf. Crooked Creek, Pa.

House cleaning is at hand, and the old carpets and curtains are nearer done for than you supposed.

But an immense line of new ones are here and at surprisingly low prices.

In Carpets we have everything from the cheapest Hemp to the finest Moquette.

We handle only well known and reliable makes and guarantee the price to be as low as such goods are sold in any city.

Alexander Smith's Sons best five-wire Tapestry are elegant in designs and colors this season. We can recommend them to do excellent service. The price is low.

Over One Hundred Styles.

That is what we are showing in Curtains from Nottingham at 75 cents per pair up.

Tambour, Swiss, Madras, Irish Point, Chenille ... and ... Materials for Sash Curtains in Silks, Swisses, Madras Cloths, Printed Indias, Crepes, etc.

There are many new things in curtains that printers can't adequately describe. They need to be seen to be appreciated.

There is a novelty in Vestibule Rods this Spring that can be adjusted to any window.

No bother about cutting and fitting and the price is about half that of the old style.

Curtain Poles are also very cheap. 40 per cent lower than last year.

Holland and Opaque Shades ready to hang. Curtain Chains, etc.

Mathers, Graves & Co.,

LIMITED.

We have finished our first and are just embarking upon another business year. The past year, notwithstanding the general ... dition of business ...

[illegible]

... goods ... and as represented ... a pleasure for ... the Bon ... right.

We thank our patrons for past favors, and will in the future sustain our reputation for best prices and best goods. Yours truly,

JAMES E. FISH.

Wellsboro, Pa., April 17, 1890.

FRED BLACK,

Merchant Tailor

[illegible]

Wellsboro Gazette.

THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1890.

The Little White Hearse.

Somebody's baby was buried to-day—
The [illegible] white hearse from the grave came back,
And the morning, somehow, [illegible] less smiling and gay,
As I passed up the walk while it crept on its way,
And a shadow seemed drawn o'er the sun's golden track.

Somebody's baby was laid out to rest,
White as a snow-drop and fair to behold,
And the soft little hands were crossed over the breast,
And the hands and the lips and the eyelids were pressed
With kisses as hot as the eyelids were cold.

Somebody saw it go out of her sight
Under the coffin lid, out of the door,
Somebody finds only darkness and blight
All thro' the glory of summer sunlight—
Some one whose baby will waken no more.

Somebody's sorrow is making me weep,
I know not her name but I echo her cry
For the dearly-bought baby she longed so to keep,
The baby that rode to its long last sleep
In the little white hearse that went rumbling by.

I know not her name, but her sorrow I know,
While I passed on the crossing I knew it once more
And back to my heart surged that river of woe
That but in the breast of a mother can flow
For the little white hearse has been, too, at my door.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

LEE'S RETREAT.

The Last Attempt of the Confederate General.

DESTRUCTION IN RICHMOND.

Jefferson Davis and the "Government" Flee to Danville—President Lincoln Enters the Stricken City—Gen. Weitzel's Occupation—Vigorous Pursuit of Lee.

The evacuation of Richmond and Petersburg began at dark on the 2d of April, 1865. The Union armies now invested Petersburg except where the Appomattox river protected it on the northwestern edge. Grant's lines rested upon the river below and above the town. The first step, after evacuation had been decided upon was the destruction of stores, boats, railroads, rolling stock and bridges and public property generally. The men on the very front of the Union line could hear the rumble of wheels on the bridges and reported to headquarters that the sounds indicated evacuation.

LEE ABANDONS HIS STRONGHOLDS.

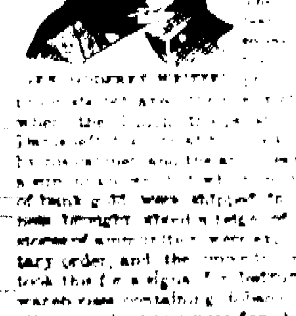
Sometime after midnight on the 3d, the magazine at Fort Drury, on James river, little more than half way to Richmond, blew up, lighting the whole heavens. It was plain-

BLOWING UP APPOMATTOX BRIDGE.

ly visible on the Petersburg lines, and as it was followed by other explosions, that of war vessels and bridges, and by fires nearer to Petersburg, it became very plain that a general destruction was going on along Lee's twenty miles of defenses. However, the Confederate pickets were out in full force, and every attempt of the Union pickets to advance was met by good volleys of musketry. At daylight the order was given in the Ninth corps line for pickets to advance to the enemy's main trenches. They did so, and found the batteries empty and the camps deserted and denuded of everything valuable. Heavy guns had not been removed. A few Confederate skirmishers were overtaken, and it was learned that the bulk of the army had been gone for hours, the trains and artillery having begun to move at 8 o'clock p. m., the infantry following.

The brigade of Gen. Ralph Ely, Second brigade, First division, Ninth corps—moved rapidly toward the city on the river road, and received the surrender about 4:30 a. m. The First division was promptly assembled and marched in by the regular roads. President Lincoln reached the city about noon, Grant was already there, and there was hearty rejoicing among soldiery and citizens because the tedious siege was over. News came from Richmond that that stronghold had been entered by Union troops at 8 o'clock in the morning. The Army of the Potomac rested around Petersburg, and Gen. Grant went out on the South Side railroad, where Ord was moving on a line parallel to that taken by Lee, the Appomattox river between their marching columns.

The experiences at Petersburg had been repeated at Richmond with the exception of the assaults. The Union army confronting the defenses of Richmond consisted of two divisions of the Twenty-fifth corps of the Army of the James. Gen. Godfrey Weitzel commanded the corps, and now that Gen. Ord had joined Grant with his main force, Weitzel was in command in front of Richmond. He had held his troops in readiness to assault for some days, but the success of the turning movement had rendered that unnecessary. [illegible] Richmond confusion reigned [illegible] the 2d (Sunday), the day of the [illegible] assaults at Petersburg. [illegible] from Lee announcing his inability [illegible] lines caused the officers of [illegible] to begin preparations for a [illegible] for [illegible] ple [illegible] ingl[illegible] Ge[illegible] in the [illegible]



GEN. GODFREY WEITZEL.

[illegible] tary order, and the [illegible] took this for a signal [illegible] other combustibles were fired [illegible] design, and the flames spread [illegible] ings. People gathered a few household goods and rushed to the squares and open places. [illegible]

The lower class [illegible] broke open liquor stores and fed their fury by the free use of stimulants. Pillage and [illegible] were added to fire and [illegible]

this way the new [illegible] Virginia, the [illegible] Richmond and Fredericksburg [illegible] and his [illegible] formed into a provisional brigade and sent to Danville, the new capital that was to be.

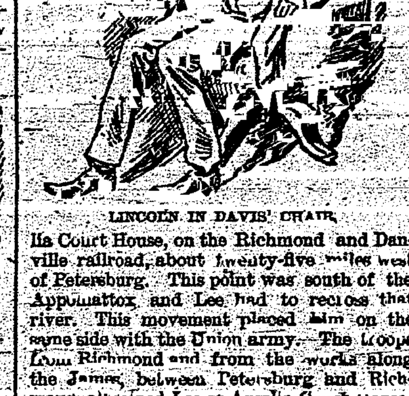
When the Union troops were [illegible] in the possession of the city, Gen. Charles Devens was charged with the duty of restoring order. His division stacked arms in the streets, and, with the aid of citizens, who were generally impressed for the service, they began to put out the fire. Gen. Weitzel occupied Jefferson Davis' mansion as his headquarters. Gen. R. E. Lee's wife and daughter were in their home and were furnished a guard. Mrs. Lee was an invalid confined to her room. Libby prison was empty, the prisoners having been removed and sent down the James to the place of exchange. In the works around Richmond and in the arsenals and foundries were about 500 heavy cannon that could not be removed. Several thousand sick and wounded Confederates were found in the vicinity, and these, with several small detachments captured along the lines, became Union prisoners of war in Libby prison.

LINCOLN IN RICHMOND.

When the news of the Union occupation of Richmond reached Petersburg, Admiral Porter, who now commanded the fleet, took the president on board and steamed up James river, where he landed on the 4th. Mr. Lincoln went on shore alone, and was walking the streets, inquiring his way of passers by, when some of Gen. Weitzel's aids met him and conducted him to headquarters in Davis' deserted mansion. Here he inspected the quarters of the fugitive Confederate chieftain and for a time sat in Davis' office room in his own presidential chair.

While he was in Richmond, Mr. Lincoln said to Gen. Weitzel that he believed that the conquered people would be "let up easy." This was in accordance with his views expressed to Grant and Sherman at Hampton Roads in February, at the time he received the peace commissioners from Richmond. Gen. Grant states in his memoirs that at that time Mr. Lincoln said that if the southerners would agree to perpetual union and the abolition of slavery he would be willing to hand them a blank sheet of paper with his signature attached and let them state the terms themselves. These views, well known to the generals in the field, influenced them in their stipulations for the surrender of Confederate troops and positions.

While President Lincoln was in Richmond Jefferson Davis was attempting to reorganize his capital at Danville, where some troops had been ordered to report. Admiral Raphael Semmes was made a brigadier general and placed in command of the defenses, and his naval brigade built and mounted intrenchments. On April 5 Davis announced by proclamation that Virginia was to be abandoned by the Confederate armies. Lee was now concentrating his men in the vicinity of Ame-

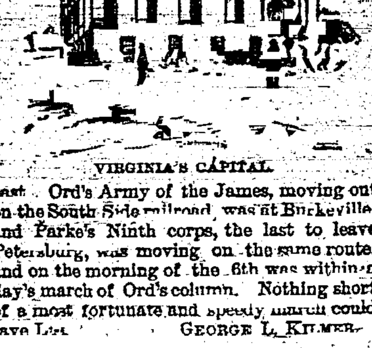


LINCOLN IN DAVIS' CHAIR.

lia Court House, on the Richmond and Danville railroad, about twenty-five miles west of Petersburg. This point was south of the Appomattox, and Lee had to recross that river. This movement placed him on the same side with the Union army. The troops from Richmond and from the works along the James, between Petersburg and Richmond, all joined Lee at Amelia Court House. On the 5th he sent forward his artillery on roads to the right of those upon which the troops marched, and he also formed a column to attack Sheridan's advance, now at Jetersville. Sheridan had sent out Custer's and Merritt's divisions on the morning of the 3d to strike Amelia Court House and head off the retreating Confederates.

At the crossing of Deep Creek, Gen. W. H. F. Lee's command effectively checked the pursuit, and Sheridan's cavalry waited all night for the Fifth, Second and Sixth corps to come up. On the 4th, McKenzie's division of cavalry pushed on to within a few miles of Amelia Court House, and, finding the enemy in force, halted and waited for infantry supports to come up. The Fifth corps reached the ground the same night. On the morning of the 5th, Sheridan sent Davies' brigade of Crook's division around the Confederate flank to ascertain whether Lee was marching off to the north or not. At Painesville, five miles north of Amelia, Davies attacked a wagon train, burned it and returned, followed by Munford's and Rosser's cavalry, and driven back upon his supports.

On the morning of the 6th Lee again took up the march, moving along the Danville railroad toward Burkeville. All the bridges behind him had been destroyed, and the pursuit was on parallel roads rather than in his rear. The Second, Fifth and Sixth corps, having been directed on Amelia Court House, were now stretched across the Danville railroad near Jetersville, facing north and north-



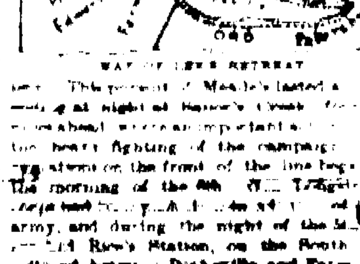
VIRGINIA'S CAPITAL.

east. Ord's Army of the James, moving out on the South Side railroad, was at Burkeville, and Parke's Ninth corps, the last to leave Petersburg, was moving on the same route, and on the morning of the 6th was within a day's march of Ord's column. Nothing short of a most fortunate and speedy march could save Lee. GEORGE L. KILMER.

SAILOR'S CREEK.

The Obstinate Fight for the Appomattox Crossing—Lee Turns on His Pursuers.

Early on the morning of the 6th of April, 1865, Gen. Meade, who was personally conducting the Union column immediately in the pursuit of [illegible] along the Danville road west of [illegible]



MAP OF LEE'S RETREAT.

[illegible] This pursuit of Meade's lasted a [illegible] night at Sailor's Creek [illegible] the heavy fighting of the campaign. [illegible] the morning of the 6th [illegible] army, and during the night of the [illegible] Rice's Station, on the South Side railroad, between Burkeville and Farmville. This brought him in front of Ord's Army of the James at Burkeville. Fitz Lee's cavalry was [illegible] in the vicinity.

Ord, [illegible] down the Danville road on Burkeville [illegible]

Gen. Munford, [illegible] and a column in saddle, led by Gen. Dearing, to make a flank attack. Gen. Washburn then led out the eighty cavalrymen and charged Dearing and engaged him in a hand to hand fight. Washburn and Dearing were killed within three feet of each other. The Confederate Col. Boston and Maj. Thompson were also killed, and every one of the Union cavalry officers fell. According to Rosser, all of the Union cavalrymen were killed, wounded or captured. Rosser now charged upon the infantry and drove them through the woods, killing Read in the fight. The infantry then raised the white flag.

Read had failed to destroy the bridges, but his stubborn action had alarmed the Confederates, and no forward movement had been made by Longstreet. Rosser returned to Rice's Station and found the men of Ord confronting Longstreet.

Lee's change of programme, by which his army was to avoid Burkeville and cross the Appomattox at High Bridge and Farmville, drew the corps of Anderson, Ewell and Gordon in the same direction. On the morning of this same day Gen. Sheridan had directed Gen. Crook, who now commanded the cavalry division of the Army of the Potomac, to move to Deatonville, and ordered Merritt to follow with the whole cavalry corps. Crook found the Confederates passing westward through Deatonville and attempted to seize one of their trains. He was repulsed by Anderson's troops, and when joined by Merritt a second attempt was made. Ewell's troops were now coming up and Anderson, aided by Ewell's advance, repulsed both Crook and Merritt.

BATTLE OF SAILOR'S CREEK.

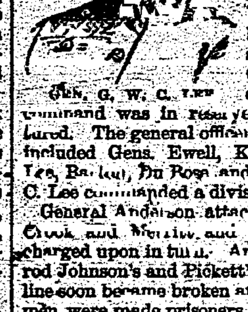
Anderson now came to a stand in front of the Union cavalry. His line had a general direction east and west, as the armies were marching. Crook and Merritt failed in several attempts to penetrate the Confederate line. On the east Ewell was up to Anderson and was followed closely by the Sixth corps. Ewell formed on the left of Anderson. Gordon, who was closely pursued by Humphreys' Second corps, turned off to the right, or north, before crossing the creek. This left Anderson and Ewell to withstand the cavalry and Wright's Sixth corps. The Sixth corps opened the battle.

Gen. J. Warren Keifer, who commanded one of Seymour's brigades in the Sixth corps, gives the following account of the assault:

"By about 5 o'clock p. m. the Confederate army was forced across Sailor's Creek, where it took up an unusually strong position on the heights immediately on the west bank of the stream. These heights, save on their face, were mainly covered with forests. There was a level bottom, wholly on the east bank of the creek, over which the Union forces would have to pass before reaching the stream, then swollen beyond its banks by recent rains, and which washed the foot of the height on which Gen. Ewell had rested the divisions of his army, ready for an attack if made, and with the hope that, under cover of the night, the whole Confederate army might escape in safety to Danville.

"The pursuing troops were halted on the face of the hills skirting the valley, within the range of the enemy, and lines were formed for an assault. Artillery was put in position on these hills, and a heavy fire was immediately opened. * * * The order to storm the heights was promptly given by officers accompanying the troops, and it was at once obeyed. The infantry of the Sixth corps began firing for the first time while ascending the heights, and when within only a few yards of the enemy. Its advance line gave way and an easy victory seemed about to be achieved by the Union forces. But before the creek was reached Gen. Ewell massed his troops in heavy column and made an impetuous charge upon and through the center of the assaulting line. The Union center was completely broken and a disastrous defeat for the Union army was imminent. This large body of the Confederate infantry became by reason of this success exposed to the now renewed fire from Gen. Wright's artillery, remaining in position on the east side of the stream.

"The right and left wings of the charging Union line met with better success, and each drove back all in its front, and, wholly disregarding the defeat of the center, persisted in advancing, each wheeling as upon a pivot in the center of the line then held by the Confederate masses. These masses were soon subjected to a terrible infantry fire upon both flanks, as well as by the artillery fire in front. The swollen stream forbade a Confederate advance to attack. As the gloom of the approaching night settled over the field, covered with dead and dying, the fire of the artillery ceased, and Gen. Ewell, together with eleven of his general officers and about all his gallant army, were prisoners."



GEN. G. W. C. LEE.

The Confederate counter charge described by Gen. Keifer was made by the naval brigade commanded by Commodore J. Randolph Tucker. It was all captured. The general officers taken by Wright included Gens. Ewell, Kershaw, G. W. C. Lee, Barton, Du Bose and Hunton. G. W. C. Lee commanded a division of Ewell's line.

General Anderson attacked the cavalry of Crook and Merritt, and was repulsed and charged upon in turn. Anderson had Bushrod Johnson's and Pickett's divisions, and his line soon became broken and over 2,000 of his men were made prisoners.

APPOMATTOX CROSSING.

The Confederate corps under Gordon and Humphreys' Second corps had gone too far to the right, down Sailor's Creek, to take part in the battle between Anderson and the Union cavalry and between Ewell and the Sixth corps. Humphreys' men had moved all day within sight of Gordon, maintaining the most of the way a "neck and neck" race. Encounters had been frequent, but so orderly was the Confederate retreat that a good battle front was kept up, and the Union attacks made very little impression.

When, however, Gordon came to the crossing of Sailor's Creek, about three miles from the Appomattox, it became necessary for him to make a stand in order to save the trains which were now left to his sole charge. The Confederate wagons were massed around the crossing and Gordon's men were in front of them. Humphreys' artillery, which moved on the line of battle, soon broke the opposition of the infantry and stampeded the teams. About three hundred wagons fell into Humphreys' hands. Gordon's men then crossed the creek and formed on some high ground commanding the bottom land. But it was now becoming dark and Humphreys' men pushed across and drove the enemy from his last position, making captives of more than a thousand fighting men and securing thirteen battle flags and four cannon. Humphreys lost 311 killed and wounded, among the latter being Gen. Mott, a division commander.

[illegible] march [illegible] all night and the [illegible] nearing the Appomattox [illegible] their pursuers. At [illegible] were rationed [illegible] up by [illegible]

[illegible] Gen. Humphreys, who was a [illegible] on the ground, and Col. T. L. Livermore, of [illegible]

Gen. Humphreys, with the divisions of Miles and De Trobriand, moved along the roads toward Appomattox Court House.

Barlow reached Farmville while the Confederates were still in possession, as the cavalry of Crook and the troops of Ord and Wright were preparing crossings in place of the burned bridges. Barlow at once attacked the enemy, which proved to be part of Gordon's column, and captured and burned a train of wagons. In this fight Gen. Thomas A. Smyth, commanding a brigade under Barlow, was mortally wounded. Gen. Smyth was a distinguished leader and was the last general officer that fell in this army.

Humphreys was pressing on in the wake of Lee, when he found his march opposed by Lee's whole army drawn up in strong position along the roads from the river toward Appomattox. Lee's right extended toward Farmville, where Barlow was known to be and where Crook, Ord and Wright were supposed to be in position to cooperate. Gen. Humphreys' right division under Miles attacked Mahone's Confederates and was repulsed. It was night before Barlow reached the ground. Crook had been repulsed early by the rest of Gregg and the Second [illegible] at High Bridge and Appomattox [illegible] wounded and missing. Gen. Grant reached Farmville during the afternoon and [illegible] Wright got across to the support of Humphreys. GEORGE L. KILMER.

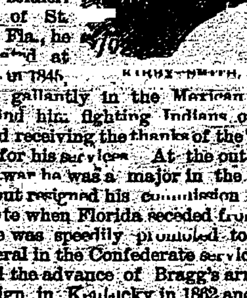
SMITH'S SURRENDER.

Last Fight of the War, Twenty Five Years Ago, at Palmetto Ranch, Texas.

On the 13th of May, 1865, twenty-five years ago, the last gun of the civil war was fired. The first gun was fired at Sumter, on the Atlantic coast, the last one near the Boca Chico strait, in the southwest corner of Texas.

There were four Confederate armies in the field at the beginning of April, 1865, besides detached commands under Gens. Sam Jones and M. Jeff Thompson. The four were those of Lee, Johnston, Taylor and Kirby Smith. April 9 Lee surrendered to Grant, April 26 Johnston surrendered to Sherman, in North Carolina, all the forces east of the Chattahoochee; May 4, at Citronelle, Ala., Gen. Richard Taylor surrendered to Canby all the remaining forces east of the Mississippi. The Confederate command of Sam Jones still held together for a time after Johnston's army had laid down their arms. But Jones, too, surrendered to a detachment of Wilson's cavalry at Tallahassee, Fla., on the 10th of May. Gen. Sam Jones died in 1887. At the time of his death he was a clerk in the war department at Washington.

Little now remained of the Confederate armies anywhere, nothing at all east of the Mississippi. Jeff Thompson's independent command surrendered to Gen. Dodge's force May 11 at Chalk Bluff, Ark. There was left only the Confederate army of Gen. Edmund Kirby Smith in Louisiana and Texas. Smith, in 1875, became professor of mathematics in the University of the South at Sewanee, Tenn.



KIRBY SMITH.

Smith was a dauntless soldier. A native of St. Augustine, Fla., he was graduated at West Point in 1845, and served gallantly in the Mexican war. Next we find him fighting Indians on the frontier and receiving the thanks of the Texas legislature for his services. At the outbreak of the civil war he was a major in the regular army, but resigned his commission to go with his state when Florida seceded from the Union. He was speedily promoted to lieutenant general in the Confederate service.

Smith led the advance of Bragg's army in the campaign in Kentucky in 1862 and approached within a few miles of Cincinnati. In 1863 he was placed over the Confederate department of the trans-Mississippi. He speedily made Galveston a famous blockade running port, and thereby communicated with Richmond and sent great quantities of cotton abroad. In 1864 he successfully opposed the expedition of Banks up Red river.

Kirby Smith remained in command of the trans-Mississippi department till the close of the war. Even after the surrender of Lee he proposed to continue the war west of the Mississippi on his own account. He roused Texas by his appeals. He had with him still 20,000 men. To these he issued a general order from Shreveport, saying that the hopes of the Confederacy now hung upon them. He declared that success was sure to crown their efforts finally. "You possess the means of long resistance; you have hopes of succor from abroad. Protract the struggle and you will surely receive the aid of nations who already deeply sympathize with you."

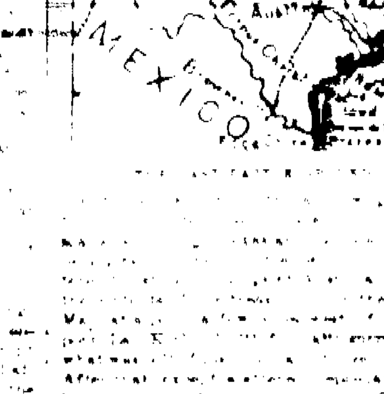
The custom mass meetings of Texans passed resolutions to fight on. Information was received at Washington that Texas was going to continue the war even after the Confederacy had surrendered. Gen. Sheridan was at once sent to New Orleans with a large force to vanquish Texas.

There were, however, some Union troops already in Texas, and there was fighting before Sheridan reached New Orleans. Col. Theodore H. Barrett was in command of a small force at Brazos Santiago, on Brazos Island, in the gulf, twenty-two miles northeast of Brownsville. In Barrett's command was the Sixty-second United States colored infantry, his own regiment.

May 11, 1865, Barrett sent a detachment to the mainland to capture horses for his cavalry. On the morning of May 12 these attacked the Confederate camp at Palmetto Ranch and captured it. Then they fell back towards Brazos. On the morning of May 13 Col. Barrett re-enforced the party with 200 men and himself took command. The Confederates had again appeared in the vicinity of Palmetto Ranch. Barrett advanced against them on the 13th, skirmished with them and pursued them several miles. Then he stopped to rest his horses a mile from the ranch. Here he was unexpectedly attacked the same day, May 13, by a large Confederate force with cavalry and artillery under Gen. J. E. Slaughter.

It was now Barrett's turn to retreat, for he had no artillery, and the Confederates largely outnumbered him. Concealed by the chaparral, they at one time succeeded in flanking him, capturing forty-eight men. Barrett fell back fighting, as the Confederates had done before him on the forenoon of the same day. The retreat was admirably covered by the colored troops of the Sixty-second United States infantry.

This running fight lasted three hours, till sunset, then the Confederates ceased pursuit. The last shot in the war was a volley the colored troops of the Sixty-second discharged at their pursuers. This last fight of the war is known as the battle of Palmetto Ranch. It was fought not far from the old Mexican war battle ground of Pa[illegible]



[illegible] Afterward [illegible] there was no more fighting. [illegible]

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Bloss Coal Co.	3	$100.00	.75
Bloss Coal Co.	13	10.00	.75
BLOSSBURG.			
Hirsch, Ely & Co.	12	12.50	.75
C. F. Nowlan	14	7.00	.75
J. F. Harer	14	7.00	.75
John Cowan	14	7.00	.75
T. J. Jones	14	7.00	.75
S. Bowen	14	7.00	.75
Evans & Miller	13	10.00	.75
G. D. Wilkinson	14	7.00	.75
Schofield & Babcock	13	10.00	.75
W. A. Shield	14	7.00	.75
J. Suks	14	7.00	.75
W. H. McCarty	11	15.00	.75
S. H. Gaylord & Co.	13	10.00	.75
J. F. Ely	13	10.00	.75
Henry Boger	14	7.00	.75
Aylesworth Bros.	14	7.00	.75
J. F. Howard & Bro.	14	7.00	.75
G. W. Davis	14	7.00	.75
Clark & Jones	13	10.00	.75
A. B. Harrington	14	7.00	.75
Mrs. M. Kelley	13	10.00	.75
John Jones	14	7.00	.75
Valentine Nowaski	14	7.00	.75
Joseph Maher	14	7.00	.75
Anthony Esbon	14	7.00	.75
J. S. Mitchell & Son	11	15.00	.75
Moses Ginsburg	13	10.00	.75
C. Herrington	14	7.00	.75
A. J. Brown	14	7.00	.75
Robert McKechnie	14	7.00	.75
M. J. Cox	14	7.00	.75
A. Prager	14	7.00	.75
M. L. Schneeburg	13	10.00	.75
Jacob Miller	11	15.00	.75
N. Silverman	14	7.00	.75
Daniels & Newport	13	10.00	.75
Isaac Prager	13	10.00	.75
Lewis Prager	14	7.00	.75
S. Silverman	14	7.00	.75
BROOKFIELD.			
Daniel McPherson	13	10.00	.75
Wm. Austin	14	7.00	.75
C. C. Mead	14	7.00	.75
CHARLESTON.			
Waldo Spear	14	7.00	.75
W. S. English	14	7.00	.75
L. M. Rose	14	7.00	.75
CHATHAM.			
R. W. Toles	14	7.00	.75
A. D. Rice	14	7.00	.75
D. D. Doane	14	7.00	.75
S. P. Beach	14	7.00	.75
A. Roberts	14	7.00	.75
CLYMER.			
Davis & Ritter	14	7.00	.75
F. J. Stone	14	7.00	.75
John Goodspeed & Co.	14	7.00	.75
F. L. Sears	14	7.00	.75
S. W. Douglass	14	7.00	.75
E. Bovier	14	7.00	.75
M. K. Beach	14	7.00	.75
Ira Baker	14	7.00	.75
COVINGTON.			
Hirsch, Ely & Co.	12	12.50	.75
COVINGTON BOROUGH.			
A. M. Bennett	12	12.50	.75
F. M. Patchin	12	12.50	.75
F. E. Phelps	14	7.00	.75
F. W. Patchin	14	7.00	.75
J. L. Kiff	14	7.00	.75
Bradley & Cleveland	14	7.00	.75
DEERFIELD.			
M. V. Purple	14	7.00	.75
S. Cornell	14	7.00	.75
Peters & Howland	14	7.00	.75
DELMAR.			
Wellsboro Leather Co., Ltd.	14	7.00	.75
Robert Steele	14	7.00	.75
W. F. Horton	14	7.00	.75
J. W. Hastings	14	7.00	.75
M. S. Coles	14	7.00	.75
W. J. Dort	14	7.00	.75
DUNCAN.			
Fall Brook Coal Co.	3	100.00	.75
A. J. Pollock	14	7.00	.75
N. F. Marvin	14	7.00	.75
ELK.			
Cedar Run Tanning Co.	11	15.00	.75
ELKLAND.			
R. G. Webb	12	12.50	.75
W. G. Levy	13	10.00	.75
R. K. Skinner	13	10.00	.75
H. Miner & Son	12	12.50	.75
B. J. Crandall & Co.	13	10.00	.75
O. Rice	14	7.00	.75
Frank Howland	11	15.00	.75
E. & L. Coates	14	7.00	.75
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Campbell & McCloskey	14	7.00	.75
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Fall Brook Coal Co.	8	30.00	.75
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Gaines Tanning Co.	11	15.00	.75
C. B. Watrous	14	7.00	.75
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John Fischler	14	7.00	.75
J. D. Everett	14	7.00	.75
Phillips & Co., Limited	13	10.00	.75
Williams't Harlan & Co.	14	7.00	.75
Smith & Co., Limited	13	10.00	.75
G. M. Rexford	14	7.00	.75
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HAMILTON.			
Geo. J. Magee	4	80.00	.75
Geo. Davis & Co.	13	10.00	.75
JACKSON.			
J. E. Miller	13	10.00	.75
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D. O. [illegible]cock	13	10.00	.75
C. A. [illegible]	12	12.50	.75
Narl[illegible] Bastian	13	10.00	.75
J. [illegible]	13	10.00	.75
[illegible]	14	7.00	.75
[illegible]hew	14	7.00	.75
[illegible]	14	7.00	.75
[illegible]n	14	7.00	.75
[illegible]ty	14	7.00	.75
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[illegible]er	14	7.00	.75
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[illegible]	13	10.00	.75
[illegible]rose	12	[illegible]	.75
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David Irvin	14	7.00	.75
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L. Riley	14	7.00	.75
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W. C. Kendall	14	7.00	.75
C. D. Markham	14	7.00	.75
J. & W. Brook & Co.	14	7.00	.75
Thos. Mattison	14	7.00	.75
Eugene Sherman	14	7.00	.75
E. B. Phillips	14	7.00	.75
WESTFIELD BORO.			
W. W. Park, agent	14	7.00	.75
J. P. Simmons	14	7.00	.75
B. L. Roe & Bro.	14	7.00	.75
J. L. Rosenbaum	13	10.00	.75
S. B. Lewis	14	7.00	.75
M. Fredenheim & Bro.	14	7.00	.75
H. Finklestein	12	12.50	.75
F. B. Holcomb	14	7.00	.75
C. H. Roberts & Co.	13	10.00	.75
Bliss & Everett	12	12.50	.75
M. E. Wilder	12	12.50	.75
L. Plank & Co.	14	7.00	.75
[illegible] Plank	13	10.00	.75
W. S. Hunt	14	7.00	.75
Burr & Kelts	12	12.50	.75
C. Gardner	14	7.00	.75
F. G. Bristol	14	7.00	.75
Westcott & Lawrence	14	7.00	.75
C. M. Allen	14	7.00	.75
F. D. Strang	14	7.00	.75
J. R. Dengle	13	10.00	.75
Grills & Plank	14	7.00	.75
N. W. McNaughton	14	7.00	.75
WELLSBORO.			
J. A. Boyce	13	10.00	.75
Mrs. N. J. Bennett	14	7.00	.75
Fischler Bros.	12	12.50	.75
Van Horn & Jennings	14	7.00	.75
C. S. Welch	13	10.00	.75
Saxton & Seeley	12	12.50	.75
Bryden & Johnson	12	12.50	.75
Wheeler & Butts	13	10.00	.75
Geo. O. Derby & Son	13	10.00	.75
L. A. Gardner	13	10.00	.75
S. G. Keys	14	7.00	.75
R. Jacobson	13	10.00	.75
Mathers, Graves & Co., L'td.	8	30.00	.75
J. Bernard	14	7.00	.75
Francis & Petrie	14	7.00	.75
C. J. Wheeler	14	7.00	.75
Mrs. F. C. Klock	14	7.00	.75
W. A. Hammond & Bro.	13	10.00	.75
Van Horn & Chandler	13	10.00	.75
A. J. Nichols	14	7.00	.75
J. R. Clark	14	7.00	.75
G. W. Navle	14	7.00	.75
Bailey & VanValkenburg	13	10.00	.75
W. D. Shaw	14	7.00	.75
L. R. Milliken	14	7.00	.75
Max Bernkopf & Bro.	7	40.00	.75
M. & M. Wilson	14	7.00	.75
J. E. Fish	14	7.00	.75
Isaac Sears	13	10.00	.75
W. & W. H. Roberts	11	15.00	.75
R. Pagan	14	7.00	.75
S. Unger	13	10.00	.75
R. G. Austin & Co.	13	10.00	.75
F. F. Hart	12	12.50	.75
A. C. Roland	13	10.00	.75
R. A. Bryden & Co.	11	15.00	.75
E. H. Hastings	14	7.00	.75
G. E. Brewster & Co.	12	12.50	.75
G. M. Spalding	14	7.00	.75
Singer Manufacturing Co.	14	7.00	.75
Mrs. B. F. Spencer	14	7.00	.75
L. Harrison	12	12.50	.75
Ralph Roff	14	7.00	.75
BREWERS.			
BLOSSBURG.			
Thos. Brooks & Son		$15.00	.75
TIOGA.			
F. C. Och		15.00	.75
WELLSBORO.			
Mrs. C. Shaffer		15.00	.75
BILLIARDS.			
BLOSSBURG.			
F. J. Golden, two tables		$40.00	.75
I. Robins, three tables		50.00	.75
CLYMER.			
Flynn & Potter, two tables		40.00	.75
Wm. McLellin, one table		30.00	.75
ELKLAND.			
F. K. Case, three tables		50.00	.75
E. H. Gleason, three tables		50.00	.75
GAINES.			
Adolph Schnieder, two tables		40.00	.75
KNOXVILLE.			
R. R. Dunham, two tables		40.00	.75
[illegible] Johnson, one table		30.00	.75
LAWRENCEVILLE.			
H. Mattison, two tables		40.00	.75
LIBERTY.			
Grant Sebring, one table		30.00	.75
Albert Sempsey, one table		30.00	.75
C. W. Shaffer, one table		30.00	.75
MORRIS.			
C. R. Welliver, two tables		40.00	.75
TIOGA BOROUGH.			
T. Urell, two tables		40.00	.75
WESTFIELD BOROUGH.			
T. E. Tunney, two tables		40.00	.75
T. W. Burt, three tables		50.00	.75
WELLSBORO.			
E. R. Saxton, three tables		50.00	.75
W. D. Shaw, four tables		60.00	.75

NOTICE.

You are hereby notified that you have been appraised and classed by the undersigned Mercantile Appraiser of the county of Tioga, State of Pennsylvania, for the year 1890, as above, and that an appeal will be held at the Commissioners' office in Wellsboro, on FRIDAY, the 18th day of APRIL, 1890, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m., when and where you may attend if you think proper. No exonerations being allowed by law after the day of appeal. This [illegible] must be paid to the County Treasurer [illegible] May 1st, 1890. [illegible] PITTS.
March [illegible] Appraiser.

WHY YOU SHOULD USE

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod Liver Oil with

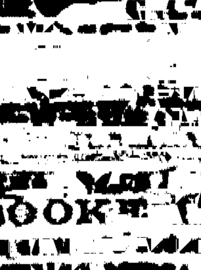
HYPOPHOSPHITES.

It is used and endorsed by Physicians because it is the best.

It is Palatable as Milk.
It is three times as efficacious as plain Cod Liver Oil.
It is far superior to all other so-called Emulsions.
It is a perfect emulsion, does not separate or change.
It is wonderful as a flesh producer.
It is the best remedy for Consumption, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Wasting Diseases, Chronic Coughs and Colds.

Sold by all Druggists.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, N.Y.



FREE

[illegible]

BROOK [illegible] CALL

[illegible]

A TRICK OF THE TRADE.

[illegible] Down the [illegible] of Women's Shoes to [illegible]

"I want a pair of French kid button boots. Let me see the very best you have."

"This way, please; here they are; made by Ready, Sale & Co., the very best in the market. What size did you say?"

"I wear threes, slim."

"Ah! here we are, now then. Fits you like a glove. If I had taken your measure I couldn't have done better."

"They seem to be all right. By the way, are these the same make of shoe that Mrs. Lightfoot wears?"

"Well, to tell the truth, no. She always wears a make that costs a dollar a pair more."

"But you said these were the very best."

"For wear and quality—so they are."

"Then why should Mrs. Lightfoot pay $1 extra for hers?"

"Why, she won't have any other shoe but Fitem & Co.'s, because she can wear a size smaller of theirs than she can of any others."

"Oh! But you really don't mean to say that I could wear a No. 2 shoe of What's-his-name's make do you?"

"Certainly you could. You see, they have got a designer of patterns who is a perfect genius, and who understands the human foot the same as a schoolmaster does his A B C's. He explained his system to me one day, and I find he is thoroughly posted. His idea is, in the first place, to abbreviate the longitudinal pressure forward, and then, by propelling the lateral distention sideways, he, of course, makes the shoe a size shorter than it would have been had he made it the full length."

"Dear me! How simple that seems. And you are sure I could wear a No. 2 of this make?"

"Positive. Here is a pair. Try them on and see for yourself."

"Why, these are just too nice for anything. They fit perfectly. They ain't a bit tight. Are you sure they are only twos?"

"You can see for yourself. Size mark stamped in plain figures on sole and lining. There it is; size No. 2, width "A.""

"Well, I'll take this pair, and after this you won't catch me wearing any other make."

This sounds like fiction, but it is literal fact. The conversation took place just as it is written with the exception of the names. Although the measurements of the woman's foot called for a No. 3 she was fitted with a No. 2. The explanation is simply this: There are manufacturers who, when ordering sets of lasts, instruct the sellers to deliver them unstamped. The stamping is done in the shoe factory, each last being marked a half size or size smaller than it measures. The uppers are numbered to match the lasts and the deception is complete.—*Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

It was the Plaintiff's Inning.

"I was practicing law in a town just across the Ohio river," said the Kentuckian in the party. "There was a country judge near by who used to hold court in his parlor in the winter and on the lawn in front of his house in the shade of a big oak tree in the summer. An arm chair tilted back against the tree was the seat of justice, and a weather-beaten board lying across the tops of two whisky barrels answered for the bench. Attorneys, plaintiff, defendant, and witnesses sat or stood immediately in front, and surrounding them in a circle were the curiously inclined. The case before the judge on the occasion I have referred to was a horse case, Stokes vs. Billings. The plaintiff stated his side of the case and was about to call a witness.

"'I d'shide fo' th' plaintiff,' hiccoughed the judge, who was almost stupid with drink.

"'But, sir, you have not heard the defendant's side of this case at all,' said the opposing attorney. 'My client has a strong case, sir,' and he proceeded to elucidate it.

"'I d'shide fo' th' d'fendant,' the judge interrupted.

"This brought the plaintiff's attorney to his feet. 'You have heard no witnesses yet, your honor,' and he went on to tell what he should prove by some of his leading 'swearers,' as they are termed in Kentucky.

"The magistrate was again convinced. 'I'll d'shide fo' th' plaintiff.'

"This sort of thing went on for some time, until finally the effect of the judge's potations overcame him altogether. His head fell forward on the bench, and he couldn't be shaken back into sensibility. It happened to be the plaintiff's inning, and the lawyer placing a pen in the judge's hand guided it so the decision was written in the judge's book of record. It stood, too."—*N. Y. Sun.*

Three Types of Drama.

The border drama: "I am only a rough fellow, Mary. I don't wear fine clothes and use fine words, but every time your father brought you here to the mountains I've loved you, Mary. I've none of the airs of that city chap, Mary, but if a faithful heart and a pair of ready hands—"

"Take me, Bill; I've loved you all my life." (Throws herself in his arms).

The society drama:

"I've come to say good-by, Mabel. I'm going far away. I will trouble you no more. I am going to leave friends, home, everything, for your sake. I trust you will be happy without me, dearest—I—good-by."

Starts for door.

"Harry!"

He pauses.

"Mabel!"

They rush to each other.

"Then you love me, after all!"

"Why, of course, you silly boy. Couldn't you see I was only trying to make you jealous?"

French drama:

"Without you life would be a blank. I could not live—I would kill himself. You are my all. Your presence has enthralled me. Say but the word and I will throw myself at your feet. Say that blissful word which will make you mi[illegible]"

[illegible]—*Detroit Tribune.*

Turtle Eggs.

[illegible]

ST. JACOBS OIL

Sure Cure.

CURES PERMANENTLY

SPRAINS.

[illegible]

St. Jacobs Oil

SUFFERERS.

[illegible]

A [illegible] Temperance [illegible]

Russia is at present in the throes of a temperance campaign, which the central government does not seem to be [illegible]ding to any extent if one may judge by the news from the department of Kiev. In that section thirty-six villages sent petitions to St. Petersburg demanding the abolition of all liquor selling establishments within their boundaries. Thirty-five of these petitions were rejected, but the thirty-sixth being accepted the inhabitants of the village thus deprived of its drink turned out and beat to death the man who had drawn up the petition. They said he had been altogether too eloquent.

A Scrap of Paper Saves Her Life.

It was just an ordinary scrap of wrapping paper, but it saved her life. She was in the last stages of consumption, told by physicians that she was incurable and could live only a short time; she weighed less than seventy pounds. On a piece of wrapping paper she read of Dr. King's New Discovery, and got a sample bottle; it helped her, she bought a large bottle, it helped her more, bought another and grew better fast, continued its use and is now strong, healthy, rosy, plump, weighing 140 pounds. For fuller particulars send stamp to W. H. Cole, Druggist, Fort Smith. Trial bottles of this wonderful discovery free at Geo. M. Spalding's drug store.—4.

—Benjamin Darling, original inventor of the revolving pistol, died in the Woonsocket (R. I.) City Asylum last week, aged 82 years.

When the Summer's rose has faded
What shall there be fair again?
When the face with pain is shaded
What shall drive away the pain?
Never shall a blossom brighten
After blighted by a frost,
And the load of pain may lighten,
And we need not count as lost

as the pleasure of life, when the wife and mother, upon whom the happiness of home, so largely depends, is afflicted with the delicate diseases peculiar to women. It is terrible to contemplate the misery existing in our midst because of the prevalence of these diseases. It is high time that all women should know that there is one sure remedy for all female complaints, and that is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Do not allow ill-health to fasten itself upon you. Ward it off by the use of this standard remedy. But if it has already crept in, put it to rout. You can do it by the use of the "Favorite Prescription." It is guaranteed to give satisfaction in every case, or money paid for it will be returned.

For biliousness, sick headache, indigestion, and constipation, take Dr. Pierce's Pellets.

—It was the irony of fate that the Tariff bill and April 1st should fall on the land simultaneously.

Save the Physician's Fee.

Why fee a physician to prescribe for an ordinary cough or cold, when a single bottle of "Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar," costing half a dollar, will restore the irritated lungs and throat to their normal condition with absolute certainty? There is no healing virtue in medical Latin, and among all the cabalistic prescriptions of the profession, there is not one which will compare in potency with this famous remedy, the ingredients of which are indicated in its honest Anglo-Saxon name. Sold by all druggists everywhere at 25 cents, 50 cents and $1. Great saving in purchasing large size.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

—A prominent Philadelphia lady wears a suit of chamois skin, in lieu of other under apparel, to help in "slimming" her figure.

Help to Mothers Nursing.

Mothers who have the care and drought of nursing infants need the aid of strengthening tonic to make up the nourishment required for the growth of the child. Ale, porter and lager beer have often been recommended. Of late, since physicians have become aware that the Port Wine produced by Albert Speer, of Passaic, N. J., is strictly pure, they have prescribed it instead of ale or porter, as being more blood making. This wine is principally sought for by mothers who have nursing infants at the breast, as the best supplying medium to be found. The wine is rich in body and not intoxicant but gently stimulating and makes good blood. Druggists generally keep it, and sell it for a dollar a bottle.—*Enquirer.*

—An unsuccessful liquor license applicant at Pittsburg committed suicide.

Having sold Dr. Hand's Remedies for children for five years, we take pleasure in stating that they have given universal satisfaction for all diseases of children; G. M. Spalding, A. C. Roland, Carl S. Welch, Wellsboro, Pa., May 30, 1889—1yr.

The peninsula ponds at Erie are alive with grass pike, some of them of very large size, which came there to spawn.

Beauty marred by a bad complexion may be restored with Glenn's Sulphur Soap.

"Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye," Black or Brown, 50c.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Geo. M. Spalding, Wellsboro. mar. 15.-tf.

—J. A. Rhodes, of Lock Haven, has an Easter egg 50 year old.

Don't give up, there is a cure for catarrh and a cold in the head. Thousands testify that Ely's Cream Balm has entirely cured them. It is a safe and pleasant remedy. It is applied into the nostrils. It is not a liquor or snuff. It cures by cleansing and healing. Price 50c.

Sought for the last hundred years. A remedy for catarrh, hay fever and cold in the head found at last in Ely's Cream Balm. Safe and pleasant to use and easily applied into the nostrils. It gives relief at once and a thorough treatment positively cures. Price 50 cents.

—Massachusetts' fire losses last year amounted to $12,388,202, of which Boston and Lynn sustained nearly $10,000,000.

Hale's Honey is the best Cough Cure, 25, 50c. $1.
Glenn's Sulphur Soap heals and beautifies, 25c.
German Corn Remover kills Corns, Bunions, 25c.
Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye—Black & Brown, 50c.
Pike's Toothache Drops cure in 1 Minute, 25c.
Dean's Rheumatic Pills are a sure cure, 50c.

—The Iowa House has passed the Australian Ballot Reform bill.

When baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Dyspepsia.

[illegible] Electric Bitters, if used according to directions and the use persisted in, will bring you good digestion and oust the demon dyspepsia and install instead Eupepsy. We recommend Electric Bitters for dyspepsia and all diseases of liver, stomach and kidneys. Sold at 50c and $1 per bottle by Geo. M. Spalding, druggist. No. 4.

West Chester lawns are nearly tall enough for the mower.

Nature in Convulsion.

[illegible]

HALE'S HONEY OF

HOREHOUND & TAR

FOR THE CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Difficult Breathing, and all Affections of the Throat, Bronchial Tubes and Lungs, leading to Consumption.

This infallible remedy is composed of the honey of the plant horehound, in chemical union with Tar-Balm, extracted from the Life Principle of the forest tree abies balsamea, or balm of gilead.

Those who have used it say, that Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar is wonderfully remedial in all cases where the organs of respiration are affected, and that its action is unusually rapid. It contains nothing that can disorder the stomach; it has also an extremely agreeable flavor.

Children derive great benefit from its soothing properties when suffering with croup and whooping cough.

Prices 25c., 50c. and $1 per bottle; largest, cheapest.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

C. N. CRITTENTON, Sole Prop'r, N. Y.

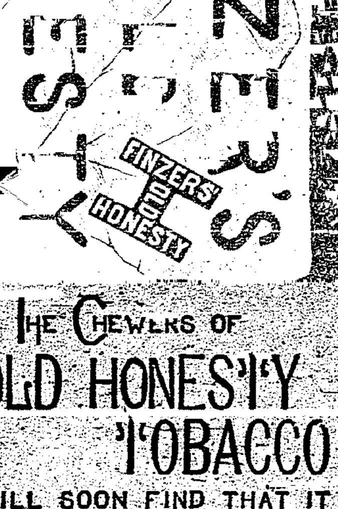
PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS. Cure in 1 Minute.

GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP.

The most effective external Remedy extant for the cure of skin diseases, and for beautifying the complexion.

Sold by Druggists, 25c., 3 cakes, 60c.
C. N. CRITTENTON, Proprietor, New York.

Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, Black or Brown, 50c.



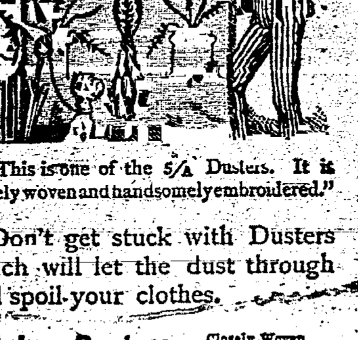
THE CHEWERS OF

OLD HONESTY TOBACCO

WILL SOON FIND THAT IT LASTS LONGER, TASTES SWEETER THAN OTHER TOBACCOS, AND WILL PLEASE YOU. ASK YOUR DEALER FOR IT, AND INSIST ON GETTING IT.

EVERY PLUG STAMPED LIKE ABOVE CUT.

JNO. FINZER & BROS., Louisville, Ky.



"This is one of the 5/A Dusters. It is closely woven and handsomely embroidered."

Don't get stuck with Dusters which will let the dust through and spoil your clothes.

5/A Lap Dusters Closely Woven. 100 Beautiful Patterns.

5/A Ironsides Sheet Keeps Dirt and Flies from Horses in Stable

5/A Clipper Fly Nets For Farmers and Teamsters Equal to Leather at Half the Cost.

100 other styles of 5/A Horse Sheets and Fly Nets, at prices to suit everybody. For sale by all dealers. If you can't get them, write us.

5/A HORSE BLANKETS ARE THE STRONGEST.

[illegible]

Hop Plasters

[illegible]

HOP PLASTER CO. [illegible]

CATARRH

ELY'S Cream Balm

[illegible]